THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 14. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TO INVALIDS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz :—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 26, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
and many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEI

FIRE IN NEW YORK THIS MORNING.

The West Washington Market Almost Wholly Consumed—Great Loss of Provisions and Produce.

West Washington Market was almost all consumed this morning. It runs from Fulton to Dey street on the west. The fire broke out at 2 A. M., in the chimney of Perkins' pork stall, near the river end of the market, on West street. How it began is as yet unknown; probably by a flaw in the flue. The flames ran from this point towards Broadway, the wind blowing from the river. The fire had to be flanked. The adjoining roofs and walls were torn down. Those one degree less near were water-soaked. In this way the flames were kept in the centre, and fought out. Perkins, Costmer, and Leonard are the names of the stall-owners who lost most. Their aggregate damage is said to be about $30,000, pretty equally divided. Each had about 1000 hogs hung ready for sale this morning. The hogs were burnt to oily nothingness.

The timber work of the market burnt was about worth, by estimate, $7500. The part of the market left standing will be unoccupyable for some time. It is a knee-deep pond. By strong exertion the main Washington Market was saved from contact with the fire. Had it not been, the consequence would have been to send the fire far up Fulton street to the business heart of the city. There were swarms of police around. They merely looked on. Nearly all of the hogs might have been pulled out, had they helped. As it was, two citizens were able to save about a hundred. No explanation was given of the police idleness, but the statement it wasn't their business to save pork, but keep order. This scene at the fire was grand. The timber burnt as flax. The pork fed the fire to the highest degree of heat and brilliancy. The locality was light as day, and the market blazed like a beacon. There were only three or four engines out. For some reason no continued general alarm was sounded. Had it been otherwise, the flames would have been sooner subdued, and much valuable property saved.

SKETCH OF THE BURNED PROPERTY.

Though Washington Market proper, or at least the nucleus of it, dates back as far as 1812, the property destroyed last night was not used for market purposes until 1853, and, in fact, the ground on which the stalls stood was not reclaimed until within a year or two of that time. The property next north, between Fulton and Vesey streets, was some ten years older. From the time of the reclamation of the land until within a few years, West Washington Market has been an eyesore morally and physically, and one of the chief bones of the contentions of the Common Council. There are several vast swindles connected with its conduct, which are among the choicest recollections of the quidnuncs of the City Hall. It was in relation to this property that a battle-royal raged between Taylor and Brennan, the lessee of the site on the one side, and the city and its lessee on the other, which was so managed as always to keep the tenants of each party in a state of abject insecurity and terror, and which was not finally adjusted until 1861, when, in consideration of $300,000, Taylor and Brennan agreed to discontinue all their legal proceedings, and allow the vendors to possess their stalls in patience. The bargain was thought at the time a very good one for the plaintiffs. At different times there has been a great talk, which has tapered gradually to *nil*, of displacing the whole congeries of ramshackle sheds which are now grouped under the name of Washington and West Washington Markets by a structure which should be a credit and a convenience to New York. The market has been presented at least three several times by grand juries as a nuisance; once in November, 1858, once in December, 1858, and once in January following; but nothing has been done even towards the preliminary process of demolition, except the fire of last night, and another very destructive one in January, 1860, by which nearly the entire space covered by the sheds of West Washington Market were cleared, and from the ruins of which sprang the Phœnix the end which is now recorded.—*New York World.*

An Illicit Lover Shoots the Corset of Another Man's Wife, and Fatally Shoots Himself.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 14.—A tragedy occurred in this city last evening which has caused considerable excitement. It appears that a young man named Hatch, formerly a saloon-keeper, some time since became enamored of a Mrs. Batchelder, residing on Mount Pleasant street, and whose husband is living in Boston. His affection was unrequited by Mrs. Batchelder, and of course she could not gratify his desire to marry him. The hopelessness of his guilty passion seems to have unsettled his reason, and during his paroxysms of despair he on several occasions threatened to kill the object of his adoration. Little attention, however, was given to his threats, but the sequel shows that he was in earnest. About 6 o'clock last evening Mrs. Batchelder and a Mrs. Davidson went to the room of the former, and while one of the women was engaged in putting some wood in the stove, Hatch entered the room with a revolver, and fired upon Mrs. Batchelder. The ball struck a steel stay in her dress, and glanced off without doing injury, though the weapon was aimed at her heart. Mrs. Batchelder and Mrs. Davidson then made their escape from the room, whereupon Hatch placed the muzzle of the pistol at his own breast, and shot himself through the lungs. The wound is a mortal one. The doctors who were called to attend Hatch state that he has been insane for some time past.

Burns' Punch-Bowl.

The London *Builder* publishes the following letter, hitherto unpublished, from David Roberts, the painter, concerning the Masonic punch-bowl of Robert Burns, made by the hands of the poet's Mason brother-in-law, Armour, from a well-selected piece of black Inverary marble:—

"FITZROY STREET, November 23, 1857.—I send you, enclosed, a cutting from the *Scotsman* newspaper, relative to your interesting article on Burns' punch-bowl. There is, however, one gap in the narrative which you may, in common with myself, still deem of some interest—the *name* of the 'vintner publican,' who at one time prized the bowl so highly, but ultimately parted with it so easily. I think I can supply this deficiency. In 1820 I was scene-painter in the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, under the management of Henry Mason, who married one of the Kembles. In the company was an actor called 'Jack Shaw,' a rather impulsive and eccentric character, a favorite with the audience, from his skill in singing Scottish songs, particularly those of Burns. I have often heard him boast of the happy days when he kept the house alluded to, and was the proprietor of the celebrated Punch-Bowl, and of the many distinguished countrymen it brought to his house to fill and carouse over it. I do not remember that he ever stated where he lost the bowl, or rather the house (in the Strand, I always understood) that contained it; but his own impulsive character, to say nothing of the vicissitudes of an actor's life (for with that of 'mine host' he coupled that of chorus-master of Covent Garden), was quite enough to account for his pledging the bowl, and afterwards selling the duplicate to Mr. Hastie. Poor Jack! He must have been in great straits before he relinquished this relic of our national port. DAVID ROBERTS."

The *Builder* adds: "We may observe, by way of parenthesis or postscript, that the ample and well-proportioned punch-bowl of Robert Burns was bequeathed by Archibald Hastie (a saddler by trade), in November, 1857, to the trustees of the British Museum."

ARREST OF AN AUSTRIAN FORGER.

An Extradition Case—One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Florins Carried Off—The Forger Taken on His Arrival in the Steamship Bremen Yesterday.

Adolphus Schwartz, one of the passengers by the steamer Bremen, which arrived at New York yesterday from Bremen, was arrested by order of United States Marshal Murray, on a charge of forgery committed in Vienna, the sum involved being one hundred and sixty thousand florins, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars of our currency.

A cable despatch of a few days ago informed the Austrian Consul-General, Charles F. Loosey, of the escape of Schwartz, whereupon that officer made his requisition in usual form under the Extradition treaty. The requisition was allowed, and detectives were set to watch for the arrival of the Bremen.

Deputy Marshal Macay and two other officers made the arrest of the alleged forger, who was this afternoon taken to the Marshal's office and searched. He is a small man, has heavy whiskers, and a determined expression of countenance, and is not at all excited in regard to his capture.

A considerable quantity of gold, paper, etc., was found in his possession; but of what value is not reported. This and other facts are withheld by the counsel for the Austrian Consul-General, that lawyer declaring that this is a "private matter" for the present.

Schwartz will be kept in the Ludlow street jail until the witness or witnesses against him arrive from Austria, and then he will be examined before a United States Commissioner.

The crime, it is reported, was committed in Vienna.—*New York Post last evening.*

Discovery of Human Remains in Chambers Street, New York.

A NEGRO CEMETERY OF 1673 UNEARTHED—INTERESTING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

A striking reminder of New York in the old times was yesterday unearthed. While the workmen were digging trenches for the pipes to convey water into the new Court House on Chambers street, their spades turned up two human skulls, in a state of quite fair preservation, and near by a portion of two skeletons were discovered. This was a little more than the spadesmen had bargained for. It produced considerable sensation, and every conjecture, from a murder to a graveyard, was indulged by the startled diggers. None could say of either dead one that "he knew him once," and though the workmen themselves were "fellows of infinite jest," the thought that each "skull had a tongue in it, and could sing once," stopped their "jokes and jibes," and a deep curiosity, not free from awe, pervaded the minds of those who had unconsciously invaded the last, long rest of those that had reposed in endless silence beneath the endless noise of the city. The bones were carefully collected by Captain Brackett, of the City Hall Police, and deposited in his office to await his disposition, without which they cannot be removed. To the question, Whose remains are they, and how did they come there? an answer will probably be furnished from the particulars given in the City Manual of Mr. Valentine, of the scenes and incidents of New York in olden times. Undoubtedly the bones stumbled on were those of buried negroes (a supposition which the conformation of the skulls confirms), who were interred, says Mr. Valentine, "on the present Park enclosure, near Chambers street and Broadway" (p. 560).

In regard to these interments and the then cemetery, Mr. Valentine (p. 567) says of the place in those days:—

"It was a desolate, unappropriated spot. The negroes (in 1673) were a proscribed and detested race, having nothing in common with the whites. Many were native Africans, imported hither in slave ships and retaining their native superstitions and burial customs, among which was burying by night, with various mummeries and outcries. This custom was finally prohibited by the authorities on account of its dangerous and exciting tendencies among the blacks. So little seems to have been thought of the race that not even a dedication of their burial-place was made by the church authorities."

The neighborhood of the City Hall, now so valuable, was then and long after desolate and forbidding, and the negroes were allowed to bury their dead there by common consent and indifference, and not till after the Revolution, as far on as 1796, was the land claimed by the heirs of the former owners, and then the city took possession of the land and gave other in exchange. The dead were removed farther north on the Island. All were taken, it was thought, but it seems not all, for here, 194 years after the beginning of the time when the cemetery was founded, the bones of two of the buried are thrown up, and very possibly more are hard by. It is a suggestive fact that Burton's Old Theatre courted tragedy and comedy through all its varied career right above the spot where under the sheeted dead have been long resting, unnoticed and unknown by the surging thousands that laughed and cried by turns within its walls.—*N. Y. World.*

The Cattle-Plague in Holland—90,000 Animals Attacked, 40,000 Dead.

The Dutch Minister of Internal Affairs has presented his second report on the cattle-plague to the King. It appears from it that since June, 1865, when the plague first appeared in Holland, 90,469 head of cattle have been attacked by it. Of these 39,595 died, 17,460 were killed, 32,080 recovered, 1403 remaining under treatment on December 3, the date of the report. The total of losses accordingly amounts to 55 1-5 per cent. of those seized. Nearly two-thirds of the whole perished in the province of South Holland, nearly one-third in Utrecht, and the small remainder in North Holland. No small aggravation of the calamity is attributed to the deplorable state of the veterinary profession in Holland, where anybody can set up in this line on paying five florins for a patent. In Bregenz one Herliman, a dealer, who, by his carelessness in importing infected cattle, caused the murrain to spread from the Tyrol to Vorariberg and Switzerland, has just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 800 florins.

A Terrible Dramatic Critic.

It is fortunate for the actors in our theatres, at the present time, that theatrical criticism does not take the form it did some years ago, in one instance, at least, in Washington. Hon. James Blair, who was a Representative in Congress from South Carolina from 1821 to 1822, and from 1829 to 1834, attended a play at the Washington Theatre, one evening early in March, 1834, when in a state of partial intoxication. The performance displeased him to that degree that he drew his pistol and fired at the actors on the stage, the bullet passing just above the head of Miss Jefferson, daughter of Joe Jefferson, Sr. The actors stampeded from the stage, and a quick curtain was rung down. Presently Mr. Ingersoll, the stage-manager, appeared, looking pale and agitated, and said to the audience:—"Ladies and gentlemen, if there is to be shooting at the actors on the stage, it will be impossible for the performance to go on." About three weeks afterwards, March 27, 1834, Mr. Blair blew out his own brains with his pistol, at his boarding-house on Capitol Hill.

—According to a recent report from Jamaica, of 128,333 persons who attended religious worship in 1861, 36,309 belonged to the Established Church, and 92,033 to other denominations, viz.:—Wesleyans, 37,750; Baptists, 26,483 (21 per cent.); Presbyterians, 7955; Moravians, 9650; London Missionary Society, 6780; Roman Catholics, 1870; American Missions, 775; Jews, 500; and the Church of Scotland, 450.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Determined to Collect His Share of the Vera Cruz Customs Dues as Well as the French—Trying Position of Merchants at that Port, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Your Havana correspondent, writing on the 9th instant, states that the steamer Solent had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 2d inst.

Maximilian demands duties on all goods in the Vera Cruz Custom House, even though they have already been paid to the French. He tells the merchants that the goods cannot be taken away before the duties are paid to his collector, unless the owners get the French troops to assist them in taking the goods by force.

Mr. D. L. Lane, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, is expected to arrive here at any moment. He comes to confer with Minister Campbell.

A gentleman holding a high official position at Vera Cruz, wrote on the 9th instant:—"The Liberals are all around us; they have Madelin. They occasionally take charge of the railroad trains, and generally we are worse off than ever. Twelve hundred troops are to embark this week."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Rejoicing over the Supreme Court Decision in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—There is a general rejoicing among the Rebel members of the bar over the decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered yesterday, rescinding the rule which required attorneys to take the test oath. Judge Durell readmitted to practice this morning, in the United States District Court, all the Rebels upon taking the oath again to support the Constitution of the United States. A rumor is afloat that General Beauregard and Mayor Monroe will invite the Supreme Courts here to the banquet to be given in honor of the decision. The *Picayune* says:—"Indeed, it may well be a source of general congratulation throughout the Southern States that the great *Magna Charta* of human rights and liberties has been so nobly and triumphantly vindicated. St. Paul said, 'Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'"

A Letter from Horace Greeley.

The following letter explains itself. We presume that Mr. Greeley had seen Mr. D. D. Cone's pamphlet on Senator Pomeroy, in which he says that Mr. Greeley was opposed to Pomeroy's re-election:—

CHICAGO, Ill., December 20, 1866.—Dear Sir:—No one ever had the least shadow or warrant for quoting me as opposed to your re-election. I never said, hinted, or thought that you ought to be defeated. As I am just now out of favor, I will not desire you to share my unpopularity. For the present I wait: but when the South shall have been let in, and the negro left out, those who now have the say shall hear from

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The HON. S. C. POMEROY.

—*Topeka (Kansas) Record, 12th.*

A Religious Question in India.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says:—"A decision has just been pronounced in the High Court of Bombay which can only be paralleled by supposing a learned Brahmin to have found his way to the bench in England, and to be then called upon to decide whether a certain congregation (say of St. Albans, Holborn) were Catholic or Protestant. A similar task has been imposed upon the Bombay Judge (Sir Joseph Arnould) with respect to the Khojahs of Western India. It appears that these people were converted from Hindooism by a Mohammedan missionary about four hundred years ago; but being very illiterate, without schools, priests, or mosques, and retaining most of their Hindoo customs and usages, they have grown up with very cloudy notions of what their religious tenets really are. The principal object of their veneration is a Persian nobleman named Aga Khan, who has taken up his abode in India during the last twenty-five years, and who is maintained by voluntary contributions from the faithful, amounting to about £10,000 per annum, which he is stated to spend principally in horse-racing. So great is the superstitious reverence with which this individual is regarded, that it appears at meetings of the caste a most exciting scramble ensues for some leaves of betel on which he has been graciously pleased to spit. These Khojahs, however, under our rule are getting on in the world, getting rich; and some of them becoming better informed, have been looking out for a religion with rather a purer faith, and have therefore set up as orthodox Mussulmans. This movement has led to disputes about the caste property, which has brought the question before a court of equity; but unfortunately for the cause of reform, Sir Joseph Arnould, in a very elaborate judgment, which will be read with much interest by Orientals, has pronounced that Aga Khan is the lineal descendant of the seventh Imam, and that the Khojahs are, whether they know it or not, pure Ismaite Shias, and not Sunis, or orthodox."

Aberdeen the Greatest Envelope-Making City in the World.

A writer in an English journal, describing the manufactures of Aberdeen, says:—

"The Aberdonians would seem to be scarcely less celebrated for the manufacture of paper than they are for granite, ships, and combs. Few might be inclined to believe that one million of 'superfine envelopes' are made daily in this remote region of the kingdom. But in addition to this, one firm manufacture fifty tons of writing paper a week. At their mills at Stoneywood, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, and at the Union Works (the envelope department) in the city itself, they give employment to somewhere about two thousand persons, and as far as regards envelopes, the great proportion of which are folded and stamped by machinery, the Piries are believed to be the greatest makers of the present day. They confine themselves to the production of note-paper, envelopes, and cards. The business was commenced by the grandfather of the present partners in the year 1770. The manufacture of grey, brown, and tea paper is carried on at Waterloo and Muggiemoss, two mills a few miles north of Aberdeen, belonging to a firm who turn out eighty-six thousand tons of paper weekly, and fifteen thousand tons of grocers' paper bags, for which latter they have a machine capable of doing the work of twenty women in any given time. They employ altogether about two hundred and fifty hands. The extent of the Aberdeen paper trade may be gathered from the fact that there are five paper mills within fifteen miles of the city, whereat no fewer than two thousand five hundred persons find employment."

A Year's Emigration from Liverpool—Total Number of Emigrants 92,000.

The statistics compiled by the Government emigration officers at Liverpool show that during the year 1866 there sailed to the United States 92,224 emigrants, as follows:—To Canada, 6058; to Nova Scotia, 634; 70 Irish. To New South Wales one ship sailed with 66 English, 23 Scotch, and 249 Irish; total, 358. To Queensland the emigrants numbered 1826. To Victoria the number was 5587. To South America one ship, with 1 English and 71 Irish. These show a total of steerage emigrants for the year of 36,145 English, 3047 Scotch, 46,695 Irish, and 20,870 foreigners; total, 106,755. There were also 5922 cabin passengers, whose nationalities were not known, and 9712 emigrants by "short ships," which swell the total of emigrants from Liverpool during the year to 122,393, an increase of 1337 over the previous year. The returns for 1866 show that the Irish are emigrating in large numbers to South America (west coast) and the Southern States of North America.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL REMOVED FROM ROME.

THE DEFICIT OF THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET SUSTAINS M. DEAK.

M. THIERS TO GIVE A DINNER.

To-Day's Financial and Commercial News

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HUNGARY.

Vote of the Diet on the Reorganization of the Army.

PESTH, January 16.—The Hungarian Diet has agreed to M. Deak's address, condemning the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. The vote was nearly unanimous.

ITALY.

The Annual Deficit of the Treasury.

FLORENCE, January 16.—The budget of Italy shows a deficit of over 189,000,000 of lires.

FRANCE.

Empty Airs at a Grand Dinner.

PARIS, January 16.—M. Thiers is about to give a grand dinner to the opposition, the Orleanist and Democratic Deputies having united.

ROME

The American Churchists Put Outside the Papal Pale.

LONDON, January 16.—A Florence letter, published in the *Times* this morning, says that General King, the American Minister at Rome, has been invited to remove the American Church outside the walls of that city. General King has complied, and will rent a villa for that purpose.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, January 16—NOON.—The Cotton market opens steadier, and the sales will probably aggregate 7000 bales. Middling uplands, 14⅛d.

LONDON, January 16—Noon.—The Money market is quiet and unchanged. Consols 91 for money.

American securities are generally unaltered. Erie Railroad shares, however, open at a slight advance, the current quotation being 45.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Commonwealth vs. Stevenson, Walker, Farson, and Lavis. In this case the Commonwealth closed the examination of witnesses, and the defense, offering no testimony, by which they were entitled to the opening and conclusion of the argument began the address to the jury.

The arguments have not yet closed.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Fumer & Co. vs. Robert Brewer. In this case, before reported, the jurors were withdrawn and the case was continued.

Andrew Watson vs. Jonathan Dodge. An action to recover for work and labor done and material furnished. Verdict for plaintiff, $210.

James S. Keen vs. The Franklin Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover the premium on an insurance policy. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—

Carr vs. Carr,
Richie's appeal.
Telegraph Company vs. Super. Non pros.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—Charles Borbridge vs. Philip Herst. An action to recover damages for malicious words spoken. It is alleged that defendant called plaintiff a thief.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 16, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in fair demand; July, 1865, 5-20s sold largely at 104¾, no change; 10 40s at 100, an advance of ¼; and 7·30s at 104¼, no change; 107¼ was bid for old 5-20s, and 108 for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@100¼, and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾@56¾, an advance of ¼; Reading at 52⅛@52⅜, a slight advance; and Catawissa preferred at 29⅜, a slight advance. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 87½; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19; and Spruce and Pine at 30. 45½ was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33; 112 was bid for Sixth National; 101½ for Seventh National; 225 for North America; 151½ for Philadelphia; 135¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 57¼ for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¾; Morris Canal preferred at 125½; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 52½; 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33 for preferred do; 87 for Morris Canal; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

—The coupons on the bonds of the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company, due on the 15th, are payable on demand, at the National Union Bank.

—The Susquehanna Canal Company gives notice to holders of the "common coupon bonds" that coupon number 29, the warrant for the interest due on said bonds July 1, 1867, will be paid on demand, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, less the amount of State and National taxes.

—The outstanding notes of the Clearfield County Bank must be presented immediately to the Cashier of the bank, at Clearfield, to insure redemption.

—The Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company announce a dividend of fifty cents per share, clear of tax, payable on demand.

—The Delaware Avenue Market Company announces a dividend of three per cent., payable on demand, clear of tax.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M., 135½; 12 M., 136¼; 1 P. M., 136⅜, an advance of 1¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Susq Can bs.	62¼	1 sh Leh N stk....	55
$200 US 10-40s cplts.	103½	14 sh do.....	54¾
$1000 U S 7·30s Aug.	104¼	30 sh Penna R..lots	56¾
$40000 5-20s 65 cpJy ls.	104¼	7 sh do.....	56¾
$70-62 Pa bs.....	92½	100 sh Reading....c	52¾
$4500 Harris'gRRs. ls	90½	75 sh do....lots	52½
$500 Sch N imp bs..	88	300 sh do.lots b60.	52⅞
$900 Citys new lts. c	100	100 sh N Y & Mid C.	4½
$500 do....new.	100½	200 sh do.....b5	4½
17 sh Mech Bnk....	33	4 sh 2d & 3d R R.	87½
10 sh Morris C pf...	125½	5 sh 18th & 15th...	19

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135¼@135⅜; Silver ⅝ and ¼, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅞; do., July, 1864, 15⅝; do., August, 1864, 15⅛; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9⅜; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107⅞@108⅛; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., new, 1865, 104⅛@104¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅛@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅛@13⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.—There is no demand except for Cloverseed of prime quality, which is scarce. We quote at $8@8 75 ℔ bushel. Choice Timothy is wanted, but common grades are neglected. Small sales at $3 25@3·75. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at $2 85@3.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $35 ℔ ton.

The Flour Market, although quiet, is firm, and prices are well sustained There is no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers are purchasing very sparingly, only taking enough to supply present exigencies. A few hundred barrels sold at $8@8 75 for superfine; $9@10·75 for extra; $11 50@13 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14 50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $7·25 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no demand except for Wheat of prime quality, which is scarce and held firmly at high prices. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3 10; Southern do. at $3 10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3·40. A lot of Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·36. Corn is rather lower; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 97½c.@$1, and white at $1@1 03. 1000 bushels Pennsylvania Oats sold at 66c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Horse-Racing on the Continent—Heavy Stakes—The French Jockey Club.

As a proof of the increasing popularity of racing on the continent, it may be mentioned (says the London *Morning Post*) that the amount of stakes contested for in France, Belgium, and Baden amounts to rather over 2,852,000 francs, or about £114,000. The French Jockey Club have this year made an increase of £3140 to the added stakes, in addition to what they gave last year, which amount is principally given towards the Paris and Chantilly meetings. In Belgium, from the above sum may be deducted £9800, which is the sum total of stakes and added money in that country. At Baden the stakes for the three days' racing amount to £5200. Count de Lagrange heads the list of winners this year, but his accounts show a diminution of nearly £5000 from last year, and M. Delamarre treads closely on the Count's heels, as he was fortunate enough to win the French Derby with a very moderate horse, viz.:—Florentine. His stable altogether was in great force during the season.

Baron Finot, although with two exceptions he has entirely confined himself to steeple-chasing, now ranks a good third, showing a considerable increase on his last year's score. Major Fridolin shows a slight decrease this season, but the stable have, however, nothing to complain of. M. Lunel, thanks to the victories of Etoile-Filante at Baden, shows a very excellent return, being more than double his last year's amount. M. Fould is about the same as last year, with a very satisfactory account. MM. Lupin, Aumont, and Shickler all show a decrease on last year. Those most conspicuous as having made the greatest additions are Viscount Talon and Baron de Herissem, the former particularly having had a very good year.

In the Midi, or south of France, Baron de Noxon and Viscount de Chemelier show an increase. In Belgium Viscount Buisseret is at the head of the list of winners, having won about the same amount as last year. He is followed by Baron Woelmont, who has increased his returns, and also much improved his stud. At Chantilly M. Flersheim and F. Kent have been tolerably successful. The former's stud has paid very well, and the horses are particularly adapted for weight-carriers for gentlemen-riders' races. H. Gibson, trainer at Chantilly, has had a very good year, and great credit is due to him for the manner in which he brought out Prince Regent (a cast off from M. Sickler's stable), with which he won nine races. The most valuable race of the season on the continent, viz., the Grand Prix de Paris, was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Ceylon, and it was indeed gratifying to see the hearty reception the Duke received on his horse returning to the weighing enclosure.

The principal continental steeple-chase, viz., the Grand Handicap Steeple-chase at Dieppe, was won by Mr. Somers' The Rogue, which had just come over from England, and these were the only two races of importance which were won by English horses. Count Dampierre's and M. Volsin's racing establishments have been sold during the past season, but a new stud has been formed by Captain Barron, who has engaged Flatman as his trainer, taking the stables formerly occupied by J. Boldrick, at Chantilly.

—Cincinnati has a "sacred museum."

—Never say "die" unless you are a hairdresser.

—A number of ladies in Lowell were arrested the other evening for forging lecture tickets.

—The Chicago *Tribune* figures up $475,000 spent for Christmas presents in that city.

—Madame Montholon, wife of the French Marquis, is a native of St. Louis, and daughter of the late General Gratiot.

—A mother and her two daughters were married at the same time and place in Laporte, Ind., last week.

—Baron Rothschild gave sixty thousand pounds of bread to the Paris poor at the Christmas season.

—The Chicagonians skate to some purpose. The proceeds of their "rinks" furnish fuel, food, and clothing to the needy of that city.

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—Three conductors on the New York and New Haven Railroad have received their discharges for "picking." One of them, it is said, made some $50 a day in that manner.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Impeachment of the President—Probabilities and Possibilities.

From the Times

The impeachment of the President excites a good deal of attention and interest through the country, but not more than it deserves. There is a general disposition to regard it as less serious than it really is. The people find it difficult to believe that the project of impeachment and removal from office is seriously entertained by responsible leaders of the Republican party, or that the mass of that party in Congress can be brought to support it. We see, therefore, that it is widely assumed that the inquiry will be suffered to sleep in the Committee which has it in charge at least through the remainder of the present session, and that probably nothing more will ever be heard of it. We think this is a mistake, and that the country will fall into serious error if it rests on this belief.

Those who have brought forward this project are not only serious, but they are zealous and resolute in pressing it to execution—not on its own account, not merely or mainly to punish the President for alleged misconduct or to vindicate the cause of justice, but because it is absolutely essential to the accomplishment of their political purposes. The removal of Andrew Johnson from office is sought as a *means*, not as an *end*. Wendell Phillips, who is the author of the scheme, denounced the President more than a year ago—not as a criminal to be punished, but as an "*obstacle* to be removed." He was in the way of the Phillips policy. He had not then done any of the acts for which Mr. Phillips now arraigns him; he had vetoed no bills, and made no removals from office; he had neither "swung round the circle," nor branded Colonel Forney as a "dead duck." Yet Mr. Phillips' demand for his impeachment and removal was just as imperative as it is to-day.

General Butler, who came somewhat later into the field, and who now considers himself the leader of the impeachment movement, is not quite so open in his avowal of motives, but none who know his character and ambition can believe that a disinterested and holy indignation against official misconduct has alone inspired the fervor which he displays. Governor Boutwell, a member of Congress, and also a member of the Judiciary Committee, which has this matter under consideration, said in a recent address, after enumerating the difficulties in the way of reconstruction:—"I say further, after the most careful reflection, that I see no possible way out of these difficulties while the present Chief Magistrate is at the head of the Government." And again:—"Congress is strong—but it is powerless to execute. It has no hand by which it can wield the vast powers of this Government. Therefore, I say, that during these two years, from the 4th of March next, if Mr. Johnson continues to be President of the United States during that period, I do not know how long the restoration of this Government will be delayed." And still again:—"I make no prediction as to what the future has in store for us with reference to the President in office; but I only say that if he continues in office during these two years to come, I know of no means by which human life can be protected, by which human rights shall be regarded as sacred, or by which any efficient means can be taken for the restoration of these ten States to their ancient place in the Government of the country." Governor Boutwell is a man whose ideas are always clear, who is always cautious in the language he uses; and while he avoids a distinct declaration that the President must be impeached in order to accomplish the political objects he deems desirable, he does declare, in the most explicit and impressive manner, that his removal from office in some way is absolutely essential to all the great ends of government in the Southern States. Thaddeus Stevens has repeatedly asserted that unless the President is removed, none of the bills for reconstructing the Southern State Governments, and imposing universal suffrage upon them, can be passed.

These declarations from leaders of the impeachment movement might be multiplied indefinitely. But we have given enough to show that his removal from office is deemed absolutely essential to the success of their political programme, and that they are, therefore, profoundly and resolutely in earnest in pushing it forward to consummation. If they abandon that, they abandon their whole scheme of reconstruction. They must give up their attempt to reduce the Southern States to a territorial condition, or to abolish their present State Government, and substitute others in their stead, or to impose universal suffrage upon them, unless they can remove the President, who, while in office, is an invincible "obstacle" to all these schemes. Are they likely thus to abandon all their cherished plans? If they do, their career is ended. They have gone too far to retreat or to halt. *Their* failure is the President's success. Unless they reconstruct the Southern State Governments, those Governments stand as they are; and every day they so stand adds to their strength, and increases the difficulty of overthrowing them.

So far as the leaders of the movement are concerned, we may look for the most zealous and vigorous prosecution of the impeachment project. But will the great body of the Republican party follow them? Not willingly, perhaps—but the past shows what we may expect in this regard for the future. The extreme men have never yet failed to bring or drive the mass of the party to their position; and this has more than once been done in the teeth of their most vigorous protests and struggles. On this very question a large majority of the party in caucus decided that no steps looking towards impeachment should be taken, without preliminary inquiry by a committee; yet on the very next day formal articles of impeachment were presented in the House, and a Committee was authorized to entertain and examine them; and scarcely half-a-dozen members of the party dared to go on record against this proceeding. The "yeas and nays" have a vague but very potent terror for the statesmen of Congress, and the extreme men, who stake everything on success, avail themselves of it with a remorseless and unrelenting rigor.

Many members, while voting for the reference, protested that they were only voting for "inquiry;" that they were not to be held committed to the movement; but they are *in the current*, and it will be much more difficult for them to turn back than it would have been to keep out. At what point will they stop? Do they expect to vote that the acts of which the Committee may accuse the President are not proved, or that they are not offenses deserving punishment? They will find themselves branded as faithless to public morals, as well as to party, if they go on record thus. They have committed themselves to the movement, and they will be coerced into carrying it through. Until the President is actually impeached the public clamor for his impeachment will be incessant and commanding. The scheme will be pushed, just as every kindred scheme has been pushed hitherto with vigor, courage, and determination. And the man who ventures to oppose it at any stage will very soon be denounced as a Johnson man, a Copperhead, and a Rebel, by the leaders of the movement and the press which they control.

The Committee which has charge of the matter starts with the intention to be very fair, dispassionate, and impartial in its inquiries. Its members profess to be fully sensible of the responsibility of their action, and declare their purpose to bring in no bill unless on grounds which the Senate and country will regard as sufficient. But it is not a question of intent, but of temper and tone of mind. Their action will be governed far more by their views of public policy and measures—by their estimate of party and public exigencies—than by any distinct purpose and pre-determination. The Committee is wholly in the hands of men who hold openly and avowedly the most extreme views on all the questions which divide the country. They are all zealous to the last degree in support of the extreme policy of reconstruction on the basis of Rebel disfranchisement and negro suffrage. Wilson, of Iowa; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Williams, of Pennsylvania; Lawrence, of Ohio; Cook, of Illinois; F. Thomas, of Maryland—the country can judge whether these men are likely to halt in the march they have commenced, or to exaggerate the difficulties in their way.

They certainly will not err on the side of caution. They will not be too fastidious, to say the least, in their estimate of official shortcomings. They may be perfectly honest and upright in their intentions; yet they may very honestly give weight to testimony which men less credulous would discard, and deem acts to be high crimes and misdemeanors in which less zealous partisans would see only the blunders and derelictions of a fallible but well-meaning official. The chances are two to one that the committee will bring in an impeachment; and as only a majority vote is required, the chances are also two to one that this impeachment will be sustained by the House of Representatives.

But the mere fact of impeachment is of little consequence. The House of Representatives has an unquestionable right to impeach the President, or any other public officer, and to send him before the Senate for trial. That right is expressly conferred by the Constitution, and may always be exercised, subject only to the responsibility which the country would attach to an act of so much importance. Neither the President nor anybody else would have the slightest shadow of right to resist the legitimate execution of such a process, and all the menaces in which certain Democratic politicians and journals see fit to indulge, in case the President should be impeached, are simply idle and mischievous. But there is another contingency much more serious in its character.

Mere impeachment will not answer the purpose of those who have started this movement; that, indeed, is only the means by which their real object is to be reached. That object is the removal of the President from office; and that removal, to be of any service in the attainment of their political ends, must take place at once. It cannot wait for the trial and conviction. Besides, conviction is by no means certain. It requires two-thirds of the Senate to convict, and it is scarcely probable that two-thirds of the Senate can be secured for such a purpose. An essential part of the plan, therefore, is to remove the President upon impeachment, as a criminal in custody awaiting trial, without waiting for his conviction. The language of the Constitution seems to be explicit on this point. It says, "The President, Vice-President, and all other civil officers may be removed from office upon impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors." This seems to require both impeachment and conviction as conditions of removal. But it is now contended that this is not a true construction. General Butler, in his Brooklyn speech, on the 24th of November, insisted, in spite of the language of the Constitution, that removal or "suspension" from office might take place as soon as the officer was impeached. And the same view is held by the leading and active advocates of impeachment. They contend that Congress may provide for this by law, though they have not as yet introduced any bill, or taken any other steps, for that purpose. Such a bill would of course be vetoed, and it is more than doubtful whether it could be passed over a veto.

An attempt at removal in the absence of such a law would unquestionably involve very serious consequences. It is scarcely probable that the President would yield to it. It is certainly possible that he would resist its execution by all the means at his command; and in the absence of an explicit law on the subject, he might feel warranted and compelled to use the army and navy for the maintenance of his constitutional prerogative. If Congress should persist in an execution of its purpose, the country would again encounter the perils of a civil war, not sectional in its character, but following more or less closely the divisions of political parties.

We do not think the issue is likely to be pushed to this extremity. The general sentiment of the country is already pretty distinctly pronounced against the whole project of impeachment; and as its contingent perils become more and more apparent, that sentiment will grow stronger and stronger. Still, the leaders of the movement have placed themselves in a critical position. They are committed distinctly and unequivocally to the impeachment and removal of the President, and both are regarded by them (probably with justice) as absolutely indispensable to the success of their plans of reconstruction for the Southern States. Retreat and failure are equally fatal to their success, and will equally discredit and damage them as a political party. They cannot be expected, therefore, to abandon the scheme or submit to defeat without a strenuous struggle which may in its progress seriously disturb the peace, business, and credit of the country—even if it does not involve it in still graver perils.

Highly Important and Decisive Movement for Southern Restoration.

From the Herald.

We are happy to state that at last there is a movement afoot which cannot fail, but which promises a speedy, comprehensive, and decisive settlement of all the difficulties of Southern reconstruction and restoration. It is a movement which, in embracing the settlement of the next Presidential election in advance, removes many of the obstructions to the pending Constitutional amendment, and which, in relieving the outside States of the test of disfranchising their own people concerned in the Rebellion, makes their reclamation easy to themselves, while satisfactory to all concerned.

Looking upon the surface of things at Washington, the various political elements, sections, factions, cliques, and coteries thrown together there seem to be mixed up in hopeless confusion. There is the Republican financial faction, directing its efforts mainly to a precipitate return to specie payments, whereby the national banks and all their appendages in the interest of Chief Justice Chase (the founder of the greenback system) for the Presidency, expect to realize, no doubt, clear profits at the expense of the people at large of at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Then there is the human rights radical faction, pure and simple, who will have nothing less as a Southern settlement than universal negro suffrage as established in the District of Columbia. Then there is the Copperhead faction, waiting and hoping and working for a violent collision between Congress and the President, under the delusion that it may bring about another civil war; and then there are the old State rights fire-eaters of the South still vainly looking to the administration for a rescue from the grip of the Northern radicals and the Constitutional amendment. It is apparent that if there cannot soon be found a way of deliverance from all these conflicting forces, the ruling majority of the Republicans in Congress will cut the Gordian knot in the President's impeachment. As the business classes of the country, however, East and West, dread the depressing effects of this expedient, it will probably be withheld to the last extremity, and it may be indefinitely postponed in view of the more graceful and acceptable movement which we shall presently explain.

A cause and a name—a cause which swallows up all other political causes, and a name which stands high among the people, one essential to the success of any great measure or system of measures involving a reconstruction of our political affairs. Such a cause and such a name are now needed to fuse the clashing factions of the dominant party of the North, and to settle the public mind of the South in favor of a definite and uniform policy of reconstruction and restoration. For these purposes we understand a movement, which will cover the ground, has been set on foot through a consultation at Washington of a number of the leading men of the Republican party from the principal Northern States—a movement which we say cannot fail and cannot be seriously resisted. This movement embraces, first, the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment by the Republican States as fast as practicable, and next, when three-fourths of the States represented in the general Government shall have adopted it, an act of Congress declaring said amendment part and parcel of the supreme law the land, binding alike upon the inside States, the outside States, and all the Territories of the United States.

This is the measure; and next come the cause and the name which are to carry it through. The cause agreed upon is the Presidential succession, which covers everything; and the name to be proclaimed as the candidate of the Republican party on the platform of the amendment is the same which, of all living men, stands highest among the American people—the favorite name of General Grant. This is the programme, and the simple statement of it will carry with it the general conviction of its success. It will remove at once all the stumbling blocks to a settlement with the South, in the shape of conflicting cliques and schemes for the Presidency; it will consolidate the North upon the amendment, and upon General Grant as its champion, and it will bring the Southern States to a graceful submission to a reorganization which will have become part of the Constitution, without forcing them to sign it. Furthermore, if they choose to avail themselves of its advantages in regard to negro suffrage and representation, they may speedily regain their balance of power in Congress, and, with a new departure by a new opposition party in the North, they may regain in 1872 even the White House, with both Houses of Congress.

The name of General Grant will settle the contest of 1868 in advance. He entered into the late war a modest captain under General Fremont; he came out of it at the head of over a million of Union soldiers, crowned with a series of victories which, in strategy and tactics, eclipse the most brilliant campaigns of the great Napoleon. But the modesty of the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States is still the same as that of the Western captain of volunteers. He naturally shrinks from politics and politicians, and yet so clear is his faith in this pending Constitutional amendment that he has felt constrained to express it. And herein, after all, lies his greatest strength. Had President Johnson, with the passage of the amendment by Congress, fallen in with it, how different would have been his position to-day from that which he occupies! What can Mr. Seward avail him now, or, looking to the future, upon whom has he to build, with the loss of John Van Buren? The case, we hold, is foreclosed against all competitors with the name of General Grant as the champion of the amendment for 1868: for surely the man whose genius was equal to the great task of putting down the armed Rebel States is the man to set them on their pins again, and upon the issues settled by the war.

The Supreme Court Decision.

From the Tribune.

The Supreme Court, on Monday, by a majority of one, annulled as unconstitutional so much of the present Constitution of Missouri as precludes those who participated in or sympathized with the late Rebellion from officiating as ministers of religion, as teachers in schools, or as legal advocates in Court. The opinions were pronounced by Justice Stephen J. Field of California, with the concurrence of Justices David Davis of Indiana, Nathan Clifford of Maine, Samuel Nelson of New York, and Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania. The two first named were nominated by President Lincoln; the other three by his Democratic predecessors.) Justice Samuel F. Miller of Iowa read a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Justice Chase of the District of Columbia, and Justices Noah H. Swayne of Ohio and James M. Wayne of Georgia. (The last named was appointed by General Jackson; the other three by Mr. Lincoln).

The grounds upon which this decision is made may be briefly stated. It is argued that the test-oath is directed against acts not defined in any code as criminal; for instance, the mere expression of sympathy with rebellion; that such acts had no possible relation to the lawful pursuits of the persons committing them; that the oath contravenes the clause of the Constitution forbidding any State to pass a bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law; that the oath is in effect both of these, because, by an evasion of the Constitution, it imposes the penalties of a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law, and that the Constitution deals with things, not names; that the oath is *ex post facto* because some of the acts for which it imposes the punishment of deprivation from office, etc., were not known as offenses when the acts were committed; that it subverts the presumption of innocence, and perverts the rules of evidence, presuming the party to be guilty, without trial; that it imposes penalties without the form of judicial proceedings; that if the oath is legal the Constitution may be evaded at pleasure, and individuals deprived of their civil rights.

The opinion of the Court upon the constitutionality of the test-oath imposed by Congress upon attorneys and counsellors is based on similar grounds, it holding additionally that attorneys are not officers of the United States, and that the Court is not the registrar of the edicts of any other power, *i. e.* Congress, and that Congress cannot impose qualifications as a means of punishment. It further holds that in the case considered the petitioners had received full pardons from the President for taking part in the Rebellion, and that Congress cannot limit the effect of a pardon which constitutionally restores to full citizenship.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Miller holds that practice in the Courts is a privilege which Congress may limit, and not an exclusive right; that attorneys are subject to legislation, equally as judges; that Congress has the power to prescribe their qualifications, and that the oath imposed is not an unjust discrimination; that the oath justly makes loyalty in the past, and the pledge of it in the future, a qualification. It denies that the test-oaths are in substance bills of attainder or *ex post facto*, and argues that they simply require the proof of loyalty as a condition of practice, and not as a punishment for past offenses. It holds that the President's power to pardon does not dispense with the laws; that "he may save a criminal from the gallows, but a lawyer cannot by him be readmitted to the bar." We place the substance of the two opinions before our readers, with the belief that if that of Judge Miller be not the law, we have the monstrous anomaly of a Constitution which gives treason the legal power to evade the consequences of treason, and prevents Congress or the States from making loyalty a qualification of office.

Still we do not regret these decisions, the more especially as they will be hailed with rapture by those who are in a state of chronic nervousness from apprehension that the States will be absorbed or crushed out by "consolidation." Here is a "sovereign State" overruled by a bare majority of the Supreme Court, and forbidden to decree that traitors to her and to the Union shall not teach her children, dispense religious instruction to her people, nor practice in her courts. We do not object to this; and you, Messrs. State rights men! will please make a note that your oracles rejoice over it!

Butler's Friends at Court.

From the World.

It looks as if the valuable time of Dr. B. F. Butler was likely to be so occupied for a couple of years to come, that he will have no opportunity to take his seat in Congress as a representative of a district in which he does not reside, or to impeach the President, or to pave the way for his own succession to Mr. Johnson's seat—three things upon which he has set what heart he has been gifted with. Everybody is suing him. The success of the Smith Brothers, bankers, in recovering their $50,000 in gold, seems to have prompted almost every one in Louisiana who has a real or fancied cause for grievance against the Doctor to commence a suit for damages. And the Doctor himself, fearing, doubtless, lest his face may not be sufficiently familiar in the Courts, has actually commenced a suit for libel against a far-away Western editor, laying his damages at $100,000, which presupposes two things, that the Doctor can be libelled, and that Western editors with $100,000 are common.

To the suits now pending in this city, the Doctor has put in a petition that they be transferred to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that, at the time his unlawful acts are alleged to have been committed, he was a major-general in the service of the United States. Butler is an old hand at the bar, and this may be a dodge to get some sort of a legal or official recognition of a fact not likely otherwise to appear prominently in American history, not even in Bancroft's, that he *has* held some such position. But to this proposal Mr. Choate replied sharply that he did not believe that any act of Congress was ever meant to protect a thief; and the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case strips off the military plea which has been so extensively used, in the last five years, to cover all sorts of unlawful and unjust proceedings. It is possible that the Doctor may find further consolation in another libel suit in being thus publicly alluded to as a thief. Still another libel looms up in the statement of Judge Barnard that Butler was described as having been "a Major-General from blank day of blank," because he was "a blank Major-General." And considering that the Doctor claims an election from a Massachusetts district in which it is alleged he does not reside, he will doubtless be entered on the rolls of the Fortieth Congress as "the blank representative from a blank district," particularly if his constant attendance in the courts makes his seat a blank in Congress. Some good must come from these suits, nearly all of which allege that the plaintiff had been unlawfully defrauded of something by the Doctor; for, although nobody believes that so great and good a patriot as Benjamin Franklin Butler would actually steal, any more than would the late Andrew Jackson Butler (a blank Colonel of blank date), yet these suits, malicious though they be, with all the evidence that will be elicited, must reveal something, if not all, of the Doctor's commercial and private pecuniary transactions generally in New Orleans, and the whole will properly pave the way for the publication of Senator Reverdy Johnson's report of the civil doings in the same department of Banks, who was also a blank Major-General of blank date.

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HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1182 MARKET Street.
5 9

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
No. 209 N. SECOND Street
11 17 stuth 6m

1867. DIARIES. 1867.
50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.
Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.
A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.
BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
7 28 6m rp
No. 913 ARCH Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 4 8 1m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF RACE.
10 24 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 8 15 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 5

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11 6mth5rp
No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 9 20 5

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 15

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

ROOFING.
ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections, it forms a perfectly impervious covering completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m
No. 302 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m
No. 230 North FOURTH Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 303 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BAETJER & CO.
11 22 6mrp
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18 5 Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 1

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15
No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. 11 1

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc. can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 1 thstu

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

INCREASED ENDOWMENT DEMANDED FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—In obedience to the special invitations of the Committee of Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a number of the leading citizens of this city assembled at 4 P. M. yesterday, at the Hospital buildings at Eighth and Spruce streets. The object was to confer with the Managers and the Medical Faculty in the effort to maintain and, if possible, to increase its charitable work.

On motion of William Welsh, Esq., Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., was called to the Chair. Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Merrick stated the meeting was convened at the request of the managers of the institution to consider how it may be supported. Since its creation, one hundred years ago, its active works of benevolence, with the great increase of the population of this city, have outgrown its income to the amount of about $20,000 per year. Either the citizens must support its operations or the managers must contract its usefulness, by closing some of its wards.

Mr. William Welsh presented the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, at their last annual meeting, expressed the earnest desire that the Board of Managers should neither allow the usefulness of the charitable institution to decrease, nor to use the vested fund for current expenses, as its present expenditure is far beyond the regular income of the hospital; therefore,

Resolved, That a vigorous effort be made to procure subscriptions to the extent of $25,000 a year, payable annually for five years; also, to add $500,000 to the vested fund of the hospital, by donations and legacies.

Resolved, That each member of this meeting, and the friends of the hospital be requested to aid in carrying into effect the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Dawson, President of the Board of Managers, stated that the income received from the vested endowments is $30,000 annually, while $57,000 are annually expended. Thus, yearly the Board has had to make appeals to the benevolence of, the citizens, with no prospect of an improvement in its finances. For one hundred years it has stood alone in its work, unsupported by the city or Commonwealth. Although the strictest economy is used in all the expenditures, yet, with the doubled and trebled increase in fuel, medicines, food, &c., it is impossible to discharge its good work without active efforts in its behalf. If such aid be not afforded, then the institution will be compelled to close its doors to the maimed and mangled persons who are constantly received within its walls. As an instance of its unceasing care, it may be stated that on Monday five persons, scalded in the late boiler accident, were received.

Dr. Addriett Hewson, Surgeon at the Hospital, stated the great necessity for present aid was to contrast the work of the Hospital in the past with its present operations and the demands which will come up in the future. Fifty years ago the speaker's father was elected Surgeon in the Hospital. Then surgical cases were of rare occurrence, and attracted numbers of medical men to observe the operations. Within that space steam power has been developed, factories erected, railroads built, population has increased in an enormous ratio, and thus accidents have been occurring beyond our means at present of caring for them. The institution receives all who come within twenty-four hours of the accidents occurring, without charge. Two cases occur a day now, being four times as great as in 1845.

Last year the Hospital treated more of these cases than the great charity hospitals of Boston and New York combined. Furthermore, the number of poor patients has increased with the ratio of the growth of the city. Last year, of these people, the Hospital has treated over 1600 cases, while the Massachusetts Hospital had 836 cases. They spent $500 more than the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the New York Hospital $40,000 more. In salaries, our Hospital pays out $150 more than forty years ago. The cost of medicines has been only doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the strictest economy. Twenty years ago, over two hundred pounds of patent lint was used; last year, only twenty pounds, the balance being oakum at fifteen cents per pound, lint being five dollars. Bandages were also used to a less amount than twenty years ago, by using the bandages several times over, after being washed and disinfected.

The increase in funds during the last twenty years has been merely nominal, the increase being used to pay the higher salaries in the Insane Hospital. The present generation seems to believe that this Hospital is rich beyond its needs, evidenced by the liberality shown to other charities, and the want thereof to this. Five hundred thousand dollars in the future will not be sufficient to meet the demands upon the Hospital by an increase of population.

Dr. Charles D. Meigs would have preferred not to have appeared before the present gathering of leading citizens; but having been long connected with the Hospital, he felt it his duty to express some of his thoughts on its operations.

The subject was a most serious one, in which was concerned the dignity of the whole municipality and the liberal christianity of our whole community. He was deeply pained to hear that some of the few beds now in use might have to be closed by the great increase occurring in all the expenses of the institution, through no fault of the administrators of the funds, but by the great addition to all expenditures caused by the war. By the laws of the United States, the payment of $1 annually, enables a seaman coming into port to be received into the Hospital.

In 1683, 860 people lived in our city. In 69 years, 1752, there were 14,000 people in 2000 houses. In this year, 1867, 750,000 souls living in above 80,000 houses. From 1800 to 1820 the population doubled; from 1820 to 1840 again doubled; from 1840 to 1860 trebled. In 33 years, by the year 1900, it may undoubtedly be 2,500,000, and perhaps 3,000,000. Thus means must be taken to provide for these inevitable needs of our community.

In 1755 some of our large-hearted citizens, headed by Benjamin Franklin, laid the cornerstone of this Hospital, laying its foundations broad and wide and strong, not for their age merely, but for their descendants. Forty-five beds are here for the poor sick. New York, with 40,000 houses, has beds for 5000 poor; Philadelphia, with 80,000 houses, has only 45. It is a shame to her standard of religious morals and charity.

There are two other hospitals established in this city. They are valuable auxiliaries, but they cannot for many years to come take its place. The proud stand of Philadelphia above other cities in medical instruction is largely owing to the facilities of clinical instruction afforded by such institutions. This is the refuge of the better class of the necessitous poor, the abject classes flocking to the Almshouse for aid. They come voluntarily; it is no disgrace to come, for they cannot be disgraced thereby.

The late war has largely restricted the funds of the Hospital and its means of doing good. Many call it Penn's Hospital, believing that William Penn founded it and richly endowed it for all times. This belief that it is a rich institution has prevented many from bestowing upon it the donations they award to others. Never has any manager been elected save he had first paid his contribution fee of thirty dollars; no doctor has been engaged unless first he has paid thirty dollars, and then freely given his services to heal the poor victims without hope or thought of reward. The speaker had thus served for many years, and had thought himself well repaid on his resignation by being told the managers were well satisfied with his services.

The only salaries that are paid are those given to the servants, the cooks, housemaids, &c., in the Hospital. The surgeons are well content to give their valuable time and services freely, exposed to all the dangers of contagion; but they have a right to ask that the public should strengthen their hands and help them to keep on with the great and good work.

In 1865 over two thousand poor patients were treated and $12,000 expended. Then mutton was bought for 12½ cents per pound and beef for 17 cents, while we citizens paid 16 to 18 cents for mutton and 22 to 28 cents for beef. 1300 pounds of tea, 80,000 pounds of bread, 11,000 gallons of milk have been used yearly, and sometimes 100 pounds of beef daily, to make beef tea for the patients. All were bought of good quality, but economically. Not a penny's worth of these articles go to the physicians, while a larger portion of the fund appropriated to the medical library fund is annually transferred to the support of the library.

Philadelphia should repay every cent of that outlay, and give out of her abundance to its needs.

Mr. William Welsh stated that Mayor McMichael had written a letter, heartily indorsing the object of the meeting, and stating his wish to do all in his power to further its purposes. He would heartily advocate the resolutions offered. Perhaps the managers in their zeal to do the utmost good, had been a little too modest, and thus the present meeting had been arranged to aid them by presenting their just claims to the public. It was most sad in these Christian times any should be rejected from the doors owing to a lack of means to care for them. The medical faculty has nobly given all its means and talents to care for the poor victims, without wish of reward. The public know little of the wear and tear of medical life in these cases, or they would be most ready to bless them in their struggles.

He felt sure that the public would be glad to come forward when conscious of the great need. Philadelphia is peculiar in having a larger number of virtuous working poor than any other large city in the world, and for them this Hospital affords a much needed refuge in serious illness. $25,000 a year would satisfy present necessities, and if $100,000 could be drawn off by an ocean yacht race, plenty of money must be at hand in a great community.

The resolutions were adopted and, on motion, the Standing Committee was increased to fifty gentlemen. After the announcement of various subscriptions the meeting adjourned.

THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The annual meeting of this time-honored association was held yesterday, at 4 P. M., at the rooms of the Board of Trade.

Mr. J. C. Hand, President, filled the chair; Mr. Bacon, Secretary. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The report of the President was read by Mr. Atwood:—

It has been the grateful office of the Directors of the Merchants' Fund at each annual meeting to report accumulating evidences of the excellence of this charity. While such is the record of the past, up to the present hour no shadow seems to rest upon the future. There are gratifying proofs that there is gathering around the association a deeper interest and higher appreciation of its character and object, giving assurance that it will find a permanent home among the institutions of benevolence which reflect so much true honor on our city.

The past year has developed the usual amount of destitution among those who formerly stood in our ranks, and relief has been given in such measure as circumstances seemed to require. The donations have been four thousand and sixty-five dollars—an excess of about five hundred dollars over the preceding year.

Sixteen are receiving regular aid at the present time. Of the claims of these we will only say they are those of present destitution, infirmity, sickness, age, and of an honorable record in all their business lives. Each case has its own sad history of disappointed hopes, earnest but unavailing struggles for recovery from fallen fortunes, and a reluctant and painful yielding to a condition of unavoidable dependance upon the help which this institution brings to the relief of such calamity.

The amounts of these donations but poorly express their value, how imperfectly can be fully understood only by the recipients themselves. These gifts are the acknowledgments of the true deservings of these unfortunate gentlemen, whose claims upon our sympathy are rather hallowed than lessened by the afflictions that have befallen them. They mean that you will not leave them on the battle-field of life, neglected, wounded and forsaken. If you have been spared their sufferings and their fate, you do not forget it has not been owing to your wisdom or prudence, but to the kinder providence of Him who "putteth down one and setteth up another."

Three of the beneficiaries reported at the last anniversary have deceased during the year, at the ages of sixty-eight, seventy-two and eighty-three. In the case of one of these respected gentlemen—and he was long and well known as most worthy of respect—care was taken to conceal from him the source of the aid dispensed, lest from the extreme sensitiveness which had marked his character, the sense of the painful contrast to his former fortunes would at once have proved fatal to a frame weakened by paralysis.

Although every publicity has been given to the character and objects of the association, the monthly reports of the Executive Committee show that no proper object which has been brought to their notice has been left without attention and succor. In view of this statement, and kindred ones of preceding years, we may well congratulate all who have contributed to this blessed charity.

At the origin of the society the benevolence of its design was sufficiently transparent—none doubted that—but grave doubts were felt by many as to its practicability. Although similar institutions existed in other professions it was new to our own. It was feared that the claims of a profession so numerous in its membership, and proverbially exposed to such disastrous reverses, would be beyond any provision which could be hoped for their relief. These reverses are not less numerous or severe than were suggested in discouragement of the undertaking, and during the thirteen years of the history of this society they have come up to the full measure of any former average, and yet it would seem that few are left wholly dependent on any public charity. Whatever may be the explanation, let us gratefully accept the facts. They show that with but a small fraction of the patronage daily expended by the Philadelphia merchants upon other objects of benevolence, there may here be garnered up an adequate provision for the relief of our suffering brethren, to which they may look for aid when bereft of every other earthly help.

The receipts and expenditures of the year are exhibited in the report of the Treasurer, James B. McFarland, to whom the association is greatly indebted for the faithful and gratuitous discharge of the duties of his laborious office. The receipts from all sources were twelve thousand three hundred and nine dollars, eighty-nine cents, and the expenditures, including new investments, eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars, fourteen cents.

The permanent fund of the association amounts to $62,000, and is invested as follows:—

City of Philadelphia loans	$25,000
United States loans	26,000
State of Pennsylvania loans	11,000
	$62,000

The income from these investments and the payments from the annual members—amounting the last year to $1035—constitute the society's means of carrying on its work. In what way this work is prosecuted, and the class of persons upon whom it was bestowed, will be seen by the following copy of one of the monthly reports of the Executive Committee.

To the Managers of the Merchants' Fund:—The Executive Committee report that since the last meeting of the Board the following orders have been drawn on the Treasurer in behalf of their beneficiaries, viz.:—From No. 492 to No. 503, amounting together to $912·50.

One new beneficiary has been added to the list. This gentleman successfully conducted the —— business for the period of twenty years in this city. Suddenly overtaken by the vicissitudes of trade in 1848, he surrendered every dollar of his property to his creditors. With strict economy and unwearied industry, he has been able to sustain his family comfortably, until thrown out of employment in October last. Since that time he has had no income whatever, and now, in his sixty-fifth year, through age and infirmity, finds himself utterly dependent.

The committee also report that an additional sum of $100 has been appropriated to beneficiary No. 59 in consequence of his incapability of performing any labor, resulting from an attack of paralysis. He is steadily but gradually becoming more helpless, and has a large and interesting family dependent upon the scanty earnings of their hands. It is represented that no more worthy case could be presented for the exercise of our benefactions.

The committee have also added $100 to the appropriation for the relief of No. 67. They have satisfactory information that his present situation is one of entire dependence.

His board, fuel and other necessaries are supplied by private hands. His wife is so blind as to be unable to do anything in the way of earning support. His own efforts to obtain employment have been unceasing but fruitless. Thus far he has been aided by a few friends upon whom he has no claim of kindred. A gentleman who is intimately acquainted with the circumstances of this beneficiary, writes as follows:—"I cannot conceive of a case (except when accompanied by disability) that brings with it a worthier claim upon your excellent charity. His friends will continue to contribute occasionally to his aid, but they cannot assume the responsibility of his support, whilst your assistance with theirs may unitedly be the means to sustain above despair a good man, who is, I believe, striving to bear with a Christian resignation his allotment in this life, which he regards as a dispensation of the Divine hand for his good."

In a letter from this beneficiary, he says:—"I am now seventy-four years, and according to the nature of things, cannot expect to remain much longer. May God bless you, and all who are connected with the Merchants' Fund."

The Committee would further report that all the above mentioned beneficiaries have been visited at their residences, and a most favorable impression has been made of their deservings.

We know not what to add to the appeal which these simple facts present in behalf of the Merchants' Fund. They cannot fail effectually to plead its cause in the hearts of the merchants of Philadelphia. JOHN M. ATTWOOD, President.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1867.

Donations to the Permanent Fund since March 1, 1866, to January 14, 1867.

M. Baldwin & Co., (balance $1000,) subscription	$750·00
G. F. Tyler	500·00
J. Gillingham Fell	500·00
R. Hammett	500·00
James C. Hand & Co.	250·00
J. W. Goff	200·00
William H. Sowers	100·00
Vance & Landis	100·00
Thomas Sparks	500·00
E. A. Souder & Co.	250·00
Sundry donations of $50 each, and under	2,235·00
	$5,885·00
Donation from William R. White, reported in last annual report, money received since last annual meeting	1,500·00
	$7,385·00

The reports were adopted, ordered to be entered upon the minutes, and referred for publication to the incoming Board.

Mr. E. A. Souder offered a resolution that the Board of Directors be requested to apply to the Legislature for such change in the charter as shall permit the association to confer its benefits upon the widows and orphans of deceased beneficiaries of this association, or of deceased merchants who have died leaving distressed families, whenever the funds of the association shall reach the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

This was adopted.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

President—John M. Atwood. Vice Presidents—Thomas Robins, Edmund A. Souder. Treasurer—James B. McFarland. Secretary—Wm. H. Bacon. Managers—John M. Atwood, John W. Claghorn, John Mason, William Cummings, Thomas F. Brown, Edward L. Clark, John Welsh, A. J. Derbyshire, Marshall Hill, William H. Bacon, who, with the following parties elected in 1866, for two years, constitute the Board of Managers:—Thomas Robins, William C. Ludwig, Arthur G. Coffin, James C. Hand, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, James B. McFarland, E. C. Knight, Richard Wood, Benjamin Orne.

MEETING OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Association of Philadelphia was held yesterday in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Ray Griffith, D.D. Rev. Kendall Brooks, D.D., led in prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The report of the Committee of Arrangements was also adopted.

In pursuance of the programme submitted by the committee, the opening address was delivered by Rev. G. D. Boardman, D.D.

The reverend gentleman selected for his remarks, "The importance of improving an opportunity while it is an opportunity."

The Committee on Business, &c., reported a resolution that one session of the Sunday School is better than two.

The following statistics were comprised in the letters read before the Association:—

Second Church, Germantown—29 teachers and officers; 260 scholars; average attendance, 220. First Church—50 teachers, 361 scholars; average attendance, 240; money raised for school expenses, $1448; missions, $3626. Spruce Street Mission, No. 1—200 scholars; average attendance, 170. Cumberland street—34 teachers, 330 scholars; money raised for school expenses, $234·80; missions, $38·94. Tenth Church—52 teachers, 583 scholars; money raised for school expenses, $269·33; missions, $636·48. Boardman Mission—15 teachers, 150 scholars; money raised for expenses, $45. Twelfth Church—32 teachers; 320 scholars; money raised for expenses, $385·53; missions, $41·30. Broad Street Church—55 teachers; 596 scholars; money for expenses, $570; missions, $37·03. First Church, West Philadelphia—41 teachers, 419 scholars; for expenses, $273; missions, $135. Spruce Street Church—27 teachers; 400 scholars; money raised for expenses, $150; missions, $220. Eleventh Church, 49 teachers and officers; 474 scholars; money raised for expenses, $390; missions, $335. Frankford—45 teachers and officers; 362 scholars; money raised for expenses, $359·50; missions, $20. Third Baptist Church—42 teachers; 350 scholars; money raised for school expenses, $475; missions, $80. Tabernacle Church—52 teachers and officers; 529 scholars; money raised for missions, $363. Roxborough Church—27 teachers and officers; 275 scholars; money raised for school expenses, $100; missions, $75. Fifth Church—79 teachers and officers; 895 scholars; money raised for expenses, $1800; missions, $250. Falls of Schuylkill—16 teachers and officers, 150 scholars; money for school expenses, $125; missions, $182·76. Calvary—30 teachers and officers; 275 scholars; money for school expenses, $204. Spring Garden—31 teachers and officers; 373 scholars; money raised for school expenses, $476; missions, $300. North Church—35 teachers and officers; 375 scholars; money raised for expenses, $250; missions, $160. Fourth Church—45 teachers and officers; 500 scholars. Berean Church—32 teachers and officers; 354 scholars; money for missions, $150. Enon Church—18 teachers and officers; 170 scholars; money raised for expenses, $120. German Church—48 teachers and officers; 313 scholars; $250 raised for expenses; $16·50 for missions. Lord's Day Church—47 teachers and officers; 425 scholars; money raised for expenses, $165; missions, $468.

The following officers were then elected:—

Rev. B. Griffith, D. D., was elected President; First Vice President, Edwin Hall; Second Vice President, Thomas Tolman; Recording Secretary, B. F. Dennison; Corresponding Secretary, C. D. Moore; Treasurer, Thomas M. Shoemaker; Managers, John M. Evans, R. N. Pratt, C. H. Cummings, John A. Stoddart, George B. Morse.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the meeting adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The members having reassembled, the exercises were opened with prayer and singing, after which Rev. James B. Simmons delivered an essay on the question, "What is the true relation between the Church and the Sunday School." The remarks of the essayist were listened to by all present with the most profound attention. After other religious exercises the meeting adjourned until this morning.

MEETING OF THE BAR FOR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.—Last evening, at the Supreme Court-room, a meeting of Members of the Bar was held to organize an association for social as well as professional intercourse. About fifty gentlemen were present. Colonel James Page was called to the chair, and Mr. McElroy was appointed Secretary. Mr. Robinson, the author of the call for the meeting, stated that the proposed combination of lawyers originated at the late dinner of the Bar. His idea was not to propose a benevolent association, but to form something like a law reading-room sufficiently convenient to the Courts, and better adapted in its hours for members than the present Law Library.

The association should also possess somewhat of a social character, to unite the members in good fellowship. If a committee was appointed to devise a form of incorporation of a professional and social order, to report at a future meeting, the matter would probably be of interest to the profession.

Mr. Goforth moved that a committee of five be appointed to consult with others in sympathy therewith, and to present at a future meeting a plan or several plans of organization.

Mr. Hagart stated that he believed higher motives and purposes should influence the members in organizing an active law society, viz:—For the purpose of social conference on many law points now undecided, and for securing uniformity on mooted points of practice. This movement must start from the younger members, but it must have the active co-operation of the older members. He would propose an amendment that the meeting adjourn for one week, and that before its next session members endeavor to influence absent, and especially older members of the bar, to attend and take part in the deliberations.

A gentleman suggested that the Society should be instituted on a basis similar to the London Law Society, which, under Lord Brougham's presidency, sharply reviews English jurisprudence, and suggests to Parliament needed reforms which are generally ratified. Philadelphia should, through her Bar, exercise such a salutary influence on our legal enactments.

Mr. Jenkinson hoped the motion would prevail, that the entire bar, and not merely the younger members, might be enlisted in the movement.

Colonel J. Ross Snowden stated that the Bar was accustomed to three calls. The banquet was the first, and on the present occasion was the second, and the next would form the third. He wished to promote the just play of the social affections, and also to promote the advancement of all in useful knowledge. At the next meeting the seniors, the juniors and the middle men would be present, and all could work together unfettered by any previous action.

The motion, being amended to appoint a committee of nine, the Chairman and Secretary being included, was adopted unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at eight o'clock on next Tuesday evening.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.—The forty-fourth annual report of the Mercantile Library Company was presented to the stockholders last evening at the Library Building, on Fifth street, below Chesnut.

From the Managers' report, it appears that five life members and eighty-two stockholders have been added during 1866, making a present total of 5766 members and 401 subscribers. The volumes added were, 110 by donation and 4687 by purchase, at a cost per volume of $1·22, and a total of $5271·76.

During the year 177,603 volumes were loaned; in 1865, 169,211; in 1864, 161,446; in no previous year was it above 90,000. The proportion of novels read to other literary works is steadily diminishing. The working expenses were thirty-six per cent. of the income; the expenses for books, thirty-seven per cent., while twenty-four per cent. was expended for repairs and added to building fund. In 1866 the fines were $2,069·85, being $1795 in 1865.

A new catalogue of the books is in active preparation, and will be published soon. A plan for the delivery of books at members' residences, and for enabling all to obtain the books they desire, is under consideration, necessitating a larger supply of popular books, the surplus of which in the future can be sold.

During the last nine years the losses from thefts are estimated at 4738 volumes. A much-needed reform of rendering the most valuable works of reference accessible to all the members has been instituted, by placing all in a gallery in the newspaper room, instead of being locked up, as previously done.

The building fund now amounts to $16,886·65, invested in United States securities. To increase it to the amount needed, vigorous efforts on the part of all the members are needed and requested.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at their office yesterday. R. W. Ryerss, Esq., was called to the chair, and William P. Chandler appointed Secretary.

The annual report of the Spruce and Pine shows the gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1866, to be $105,086·49, and the expenses of operating the road $64,799·27, leaving net earnings $40,287·22. As compared with the previous year this shows an increase in net earnings of $10,278·76.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the company for the past seven years:—

	Gross Receipts.	*Expenses.*	*Profits.*
1860	$74,328·21	$58,777·77	$15,550·44
1861	66,224·62	44,354·04	21,870·58
1862	70,860·05	44,891·23	25,968·82
1863	74,957·43	54,638·15	20,319·28
1864	82,781·56	65,528·55	17,253·01
1865	90,332·09	60,323·64	30,008·55
1866	105,086·49	64,799·27	40,287·22

This statement shows a steady and gradual increasing business, the increase in net earnings of 1866 over that of 1860 being $24,736·78.

Reference is likewise made in the report to the extension of the road to the Park, showing the advantages of that connection. In regard to the Darby Railroad, nothing as yet had been done towards connecting that road with this, on account of the objectionable character of the Gray's Ferry Bridge for passenger railway purposes.

The report concludes by referring to the condition of the road and its equipment, all of which is in better condition than it has ever been. The Board have endeavored to make the road, in all its appointments, compare favorably with the best in the city.

INCOME FROM WHARVES AND MARKET-HOUSES.—From the report of the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, submitted to the Mayor, it appears that the receipts from market-houses during 1866 were as follows:—

Wharton Market	$554·00
Washington Market, Shippen street	4,745 50
South Eleventh Street Market	4 613 50
North Second Street Market	5,586 00
South Second Street Market	8,861·00
Callowhill Street Market	3 897 00
Spring Garden Street Market	7,772·00
Girard Avenue Market	8,178 00
Richmond Market	25 00
Frankford Market	70·00
Total	$44,267 00

The receipts from rent of wharves during the year amounted to $42,250·44, making the total receipts of the department, $86,487·44.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Third and Lombard streets was the scene of a daring highway robbery yesterday afternoon. An old lady named McCaulley, who resides in Catharine street, above Fourth, while passing down Third street, was pushed down at Lombard street, and robbed of United States bonds which she had in an envelope, the value of them being one thousand dollars. She was pushed so violently to the pavement that before she could recover from the effects of the fall and give the alarm, the thieves had got too far off to be overtaken. This robbery equals in daring that of the messenger boy of Messrs. Ridgway & Co., several months ago, which took place on Third street, above Market. The chief offender in that felony, though arrested and bound over for trial, fled, and escaped punishment.

CENTENARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The following are the full returns of the centenary contributions in the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this city:—St. John's, $8000; Union, $1500; Arch Street, $10,000; Trinity, $7000; St. James, $400; North City Home Mission, $200; Green Street, $4000; Salem, $1590; Sanctuary, $550; Broad Street, $800; Wharton Street, $8000; Mantua, $800; St. Paul's, $800; Ebenezer, Manayunk, $150; Cohocksink, $500; Chesnut Hill, $240; Radnor, $150.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held their annual meeting at the Hall, Broad and Walnut streets, last evening. The display of flowers was entirely creditable and satisfactory. Taking the floral scene into view within the hall, and the clear moonlight glistening on the newly-fallen and crisp snow that covered everything out-doors, it really seemed like blending the blossoms of spring with the frosts of winter.

CELEBRATION.—The Sabbath Schools connected with the Union Methodist Episcopal Church held their annual anniversary last evening, in the church, Fourth street, below Arch. The Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., pastor, presided. The exercises consisted of singing, dialogues, and recitations by the children, and addresses by Messrs. White and Martin.

A BAD FALL.—Patrick Brogan, 22 years of age, drayman, fell off his dray yesterday, and broke his leg. The accident occurred in Pine street, above Fifth.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

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BURNS,	BOILS,
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SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
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NEURALGIA,	—
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

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PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10·00

Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... $5 to $8

Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above for all forms of disease.

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Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.,

TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

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AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
1No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 411 N. Seventh street.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.

B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3732 Markes street.

J. M. Enist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Josiah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Belmuth street.

James Augen, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.

H. T. Deniver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.

J. Hicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 818 Callowhill street.

Charles A. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Aquilla Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1602 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1220, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in this locality, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES, Philadelphia.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

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We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTES,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and Last Night but One of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
with its beautiful scenery, among which is
THE GREAT CATARACT SCENE.
To conclude with the Protean Farce,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN SIX CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BENEFIT OF
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ONLY CONNIE SOOGAH MATINEE,
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

The United States and Foreign Immigration.

THE statistics of immigration show that the aggregate increase of our population from this source during the year 1866 was nearly 250,000. Not only do these immigrants add to the wealth of the country by bringing money with them, but they add much more by contributing to increase the labor force of the country. Moreover, the constant influx of immigration tends to preserve the equilibrium of wages all over the world. Thus wages in Ireland have sensibly increased on account of the great emigration of laborers from that country to our own. Ireland a few years ago furnished the larger number of immigrants to this country, but during the past year Germany has been the great source of foreign supply to our population.

The German element has now become a very valuable as well as important one in the United States. In many of the States their influence upon the tone of political thought is very perceptible. They are generally enthusiastic devotees of liberal principles, and fully committed to the progressive measures of the times. In the West, particularly, they were among the most ardent and staunch defenders of the General Government during the war with the South. The State of Missouri may almost be said to have been saved to the Union by the patriotism and gallantry of her German citizens.

The unsettled and threatening condition of affairs in Europe will probably result in increasing the flow of immigration to this country. It is fortunate for us that our domain is vast enough, and our demand for labor active enough, to enable us to throw wide open our gates to the oppressed of all nations. We have millions upon millions of acres of fertile lands at the West, still waiting for the hand of industry to convert them into smiling and beautiful homes. Our great mineral regions are in the merest infancy of their development, and will keep up an increasing demand for labor for years to come. Our vast and ever multiplying railroad system calls for thousands and tens of thousands of laborers. Hence we have room enough for all. Equal rights, full citizenship, free land, and plenty of labor, are the inducements which America holds out to the overcrowded, illy paid, landless, and oppressed millions of the Old World!

Congressional Invective.

THERE is a prevailing tendency among certain members of the Republican party in Congress to carry everything to an extreme, and having adopted the term radical, they think they must be as radical in utterances as in ideas, and as violent in their denunciations as in their principles. The cause of this tendency to disregard the rules of logic, and seize on conclusions not warranted by the premises, is found in their natural exasperation at the treachery to which they have been subjected, and to the sense of their power in both branches of the National Legislature. While, under the circumstances, such exhibitions are not unnatural, yet they are nevertheless to be deplored.

Unless this preponderance of passion over argument be moderated, it will culminate, not in the ruin of the Republican party, but in the downfall of those who are now essaying to be its leaders. Within the last two weeks we have numerous instances of these attempts to gain attention by startling utterances. Two are notorious. Mr. Ashley's resolution, impeaching the President, in which "I, James M. Ashley," figures far more than legality demands; and the other is the instance of Mr. Loan, who made a charge against the President criminal in its nature, and who, when questioned, refused to give his proofs. From the tone of these gentlemen's remarks, from the conspicuous manner in which they have sought to put themselves forward and attract the attention of the country by the virulence of their views, we cannot but imagine that their whole design is to secure notoriety, and by a superfluous display of buncombe to gain that reputation which their abilities do not warrant them in hoping to secure by legitimate merit.

Of these gentlemen, themselves, we know nothing. They are but types of a class of American public men who act rather on the theory that the constant use of their tongues is a better patent to popularity than any real strength of intellect. Adopting the intention to talk in season and out of season, they do indeed keep their names before the public for a day, and receive the judgment of all discriminating men, that the design is transparent.

We wish to refer to these gentlemen in a spirit of plain common sense. The people send representatives to Washington, not to make unnecessary speeches, but to legislate with wisdom. The only occasion when a speech is *apropos* is when their side of the question is to be strengthened by their argument. The floor of the House is no place for stump oratory. When a member speaks in Congress he addresses the nation, not as represented by literally the nation, but the telegraph and the press make his hearers increase to millions. How utterly shallow, therefore, must be the man who, for the purpose of seeing his name paraded, will fill the columns of papers and occupy the attention of thousands with empty platitudes! If the able speaker is rated shallow, the member who will sacrifice public good for the creation of a sensation is not only shallow, but criminal. Justice, such as the vilest criminal may claim, requires that, if a member accuses a high official of a crime, the punishment for which is death, that he be required to produce the proofs. It is easy for one to blacken a character when the person attacked has no chance to reply, and it is a duty which Mr. Loan owes, not only to justice and his own character, but to the country at large, that either he remain silent and produce the proofs before the Committee; or that, having made so bold a charge before such an audience, he sustain his charge before the same body. We deprecate most earnestly this style of harangue, which reminds us more forcibly of the Jacobins of the French Revolution than of an argumentative and representative body. The members who thus gratify their passion for notoriety at the expense of reason, endanger the great cause for which they are battling, and make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all thinking men. Let the Loan style of speaking be abandoned, and no charge made, in order that the reporter can say that "Mr. —— produced a sensation," or that a sounding peroration be achieved.

Senator Cameron's Speech.

THE speech of Hon. Simon Cameron, subsequent to his election yesterday, will be read with pleasure by all sound Republicans. There is one short sentence in it which shows that he correctly comprehends the situation. It is that one in which he asserts that "there is no method or statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and to the flag." There is a profound truth in this as applied to the growing race at the South. For thirty years they have been taught to hate not only the Union, but the great principles of civil freedom upon which the Union is founded. Whether their constitutional status be that of a conquered people or not, they so regard themselves. The speeches of Rosser and Wise, which we published yesterday, are a correct reflex of the dominant sentiment of the Southern people. Genuine loyalty to the republic cannot be expected from the present generation. We must wait until the virus of slavery shall have died out, and the ideas to which it gave birth shall have followed it to the grave, before true devotion to the republic, or a sentiment of true patriotism, shall characterize the Southern people.

COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.—The bills for the admission of Nebraska and Colorado as States were passed by the House yesterday, with an amendment requiring the Legislatures of each to assent to the proviso securing equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of color or race, as a fundamental condition of admission—the States to be admitted by proclamation of the President within thirty days after giving their assent to said condition. In this shape the bill will doubtless pass both Houses, and by a sufficient majority to override the usual veto, which has become such an established feature of our national legislation.

SENATORS ELECTED.—Roscoe Conkling, of New York; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; and Charles D. Drake, of Missouri, were yesterday elected from their respective States as Senators in Congress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HENRY VINCENT,

By Invitation, will Repeat his Great Lecture on

"OLIVER CROMWELL,"

This (Wednesday) Evening, Jan. 16.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Academy in the evening.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8.
The house will be well heated.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL

OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM!!

National Hall, Thursday Evening, January 17.

OPEN AT 5 O'CLOCK.

Speaking; Music by Miss GREENFIELD and pupils, and the Deimonico Cornet Band; Stereoramic Exhibitions, &c.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.
A handsome collation will be prepared under the direction of some of the first caterers of this city, who have generously offered aid and supplies.
The profits will be used in efforts to secure equal suffrage without regard to color. 1 15 3t*

ADVENT CHURCH, YORK AVENUE, above Buttonwood street.—An address may be expected in the Lecture room THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by WILLIAM WELSH, Esq. Subject, "Church Work." 1t

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT W. STERN is not indebted to the WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION in any shape whatsoever, as said W. STERN has settled his accounts with said Association on Tuesday, January 15, 1867.
1t* S. W. GOODMAN, Secretary.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 6p

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 325 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whital, No. 410 Pace street.
Mark Balderston, No. 220 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, up stairs.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the coming year:—
DIRECTORS
VINCENT L. BRADFORD,
EDWIN A. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. HART,
WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
CHARLES W. CALEBTER,
JOHN DORRANCE,
RICHARD SHIPPEN,
WILLIAM S. FREEMAN,
ASA J. FISH,
JOHN G. STEVENS,
BENJAMIN FISH,
JOHN M. READ.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
JAMES MORRELL,
1 15 3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA January 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the 14th. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 8 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE HESTONVILLE M. AND F. P. R. R COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867
At the Annual Election of the Company, held this day, the following stockholders were unanimously elected:—
President
CHARLES LENNIG.
Directors
ALFRED G. BAKER
WILLIAM H SOWERS,
WILLIAM H. GREGG,
E. HENRY HOURON,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS
Attest—EDWARD B. FLOOD,
1 16 3t Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA 1st Month 15th, 1867.
At an Annual Meeting held on the 14th inst., the following-named persons were elected Directors of this Company to serve for three years:—
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
RICHARD CADBURY.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
The following Directors hold over from last year:—Joshua H. Morris, Henry Haines, Richard Wood, T. Wistar Brown, William Hacker, Charles F. Coffin.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 3t ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
1 14 2w Secretary.

CONVENTION.
PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.
The practice of war mocks our professions of Christianity!
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY, 18th inst., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, of England.
Mrs. M. S. TOWNSEND of Vermont.
HENRY C. WRIGHT of Boston,
and other speakers 1 16 3t*

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 4 fmw6t Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In accordance with a resolution of instruction passed at a meeting of Stockholders, held on the 15th instant, all portions of the
LIBRARY
will in future be open to both Ladies and Gentlemen on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
1 16 4tp T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25 00
Annual Membership..... 2 00
Entrance Fee..... 1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary.
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY Office No. 3 4 MARKET St.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 22d instant.
Transfer books close on the 17th, and open on the 22d instant. THOMAS B. SUPLEE,
1 15 6t Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
ALSO.
Regenerating Extract or Milleflcurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY OFFICE REMOVED FROM No. 534 WALNUT STREET TO N. E. CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 15 3trp* Second Floor.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.—Absolute justice, irrespective of color or sex, the best reconstruction.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
Speakers ROBERT PURVIS, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, and others. (15 2*

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS,
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS,
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 N. 4TH ST

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED.
ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.

NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,

One Hundred Students
Will be received for a six months' course, at the low rate of $30, for which a Full Course Scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.

The Course of Instruction
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for active business life.
Book-keeping,
Penmanship,
Commercial Arithmetic,
Telegraphing,
The Higher Mathematics, Etc.

Evening Instruction.
Full Course, six months.....$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months..... 12
Penmanship, twenty lessons..... 5

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from Actual Business, alone insures in the Department of Accounts unequaled facilities.
For Circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
S. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 1 16tf

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2310 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session.....$30 00
Boarding scholars, per session.....$200 00

THE SECOND TERM OF THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY will open on the 3d of February, 1867. Apply for information or admission to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President,
1 14 6t South Bethlehem, Penna.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
BY EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS AND GREAT EXPENSE, THE SNOW ALL REMOVED
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION—MADE PERFECTLY SMOOTH BY OUR PATENT ICE PLANE.
PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT. Fine Band of Music.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Access to the Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—When the signs are on the above-named cars the skating is always good. 1t*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.
THE SATTERLEE BAND,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
THE ACCOMMODATIONS,
LIGHT, AND COMFORT FOR
EVENING SKATING
AT THIS PARK ARE UNSURPASSED.
First deduction on Season Tickets after to-day.
1 16 25 PER CENT.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $22; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRIGG, VAN CUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
NO 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
11 17 ws m One Door below Eighth.

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 21 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m 4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 5 13t4p DREXEL & CO.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.
WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
7 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Having disposed of a considerable portion of the above Bonds, we will continue to offer them at the low price of 79
Until the 21st instant. On and after that date the price will be advanced to 81.
These Bonds, at the present price, will yield the holder nearly 9 per cent. per annum, and add 21 per cent. to the principal at maturity.
These are among the new Coupon Bonds that have protection by registration against loss by fire or theft; and also bear interest from October 1, which the purchaser receives without additional charge. For further information apply to
SAILER & STEVENSON,
No. 129 S. THIRD Street.
1 14 mwf3t Opposite Girard Bank.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.
At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
W. RUSHTON, JR.,
1 11 10t5 Cashier.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1867.
At an Election held on the 6th instant, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:

A. Boyd,	Watson Malone,
Benjamin Bullock,	Robert P. Gillingham,
J. Fraley Smith,	William C. Houston,
Joseph B. Hodgson,	Kirk B. Wells,
Charles H. Cummings,	Andrew J. Sloan,
George A. Kohler,	Thomas L. Gillespie,
William M. Davidson	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, A. BOYD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Solicitor, and
1 16 3t J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1867.
At the Annual Election, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Alexander G. Cattell,	B. W. Catherwood,
John W. Torrey,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Edward C. Knight,	C. J. Hoffman,
Dell Nobitt, Jr.,	William P. Cox,
Hugh Craig,	David Vandervoort,
Robert Erwien,	Charles E. Wilkins,
Leaming M. Whildin.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Hon. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN W. TORREY, Vice-President; and HUGH P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
11 15 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK "OBSERVER" SAYS OF
"SUNNYBANK,"
BY MARION HARLAND,
"It is equal to the best of her former productions. The principal characters are admirably drawn."
PRICE, $1 75. [1 16 w2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADY BLESSINGTON'S NEW BOOK
WILL BE PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

I.
COUNTRY QUARTERS. A Charming Love Story. By the Countess of Blessington. This is one of the best books published for years. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

II.
THE QUAKER SOLDIER; OR, THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA. An Historical Novel of the War of the Revolution. By Colonel J. Richter Jones. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

III.
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT WORK.
THIRD EDITION NOW READY.
THE BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," etc. Everybody is reading and praising it. The press are unanimous in its praise, and pronounce it the best book issued last year. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S OTHER WORKS.

The Fortune Seeker	1 50	Lady of the Isle	1 50
Ailworth Abbey	1 50	The Two Sisters	1 50
The Bridal Eve	1 50	The Three Beauties	50
The Fatal Marriage	50	Vivia; Secret Power	1 50
Love's Labor Won	1 50	The Missing Bride	1 50
Deserted Wife	1 50	Wife's Victory	1 50
The Gipsy's Prophecy	1 50	Retribution	1 50
The Mother-in-Law	1 50	India; Pearl River	1 50
Haunted Homestead	1 50	Curse of Clifton	1 50
The Lost Heiress	1 50	Discarded Daughter	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 each.
All new books are for sale at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
1t No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE NEW YORK "TIMES" SAYS OF
"SUNNYBANK,"
"An exciting story."
The Christian "Secretary" says:—"A book of fascinating interest."
PRICE, $1 75. [1 16w2t

INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867	$232,502 90
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866	55,146 62
	$307,649 52
Fire premiums same period	$40,291 27
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12,872 37
	53,133 64
	$360,783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—	
On Marine risks	$231,497 23
On Fire risks	33,982 56
Received from interests on investments and salvages	46 431 49
	$311,531 28
Losses, expenses, etc., during the same time:—	
Losses Marine	$238,279 96
do. Fire	12,784 81
Return Premiums	26 890 82
Reinsurances	21,942 14
Expenses and Commissions	24 498 13
United States and State Taxes	7 074 54
	$330,570 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip	$25 533 00

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881				11,500 00
Do. 7 30	do	1867		5,000 00
Do. 5 20	do	1882		11 6 0 00
Do. registered		1862		5 000 00
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds				10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds				15,000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds				3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds				7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889				11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1875				3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds				17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds				1,000 00
Do. do. second do.		do.		1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds				10 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds				10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds				14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds				16,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds				11 000 00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co				8 300 00
166 " North Pennsylvania Railroad				3,0 0 00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co				3,350 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank				8 800 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank				8,800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co				28,780 00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co				2,200 00
160 " Phoenix Insurance Co				1,600 00
4 " American West India Co				400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co				5,000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad				2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co				360 00
				$236 114 28
Bills receivable				75 569 64
Cash in Bank				49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums				24,831 92
				$386 024 49

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. E Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S Dalbert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this company publish the following list of their assets, viz:—

Mortgages, being all first mortgages, in the city of Philadelphia	$279,600 00
Bills Receivable	31,250 00
Real Estate	30,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	10,344 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,402 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,602 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company stock, 479 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
Do. Do Stock, 300 shares	14,410 95
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9 425 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Loan	17,570 00
Delaware Division Company Loan	5,400 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent 1881 Loan	20 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do	25,000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do	50,000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. 1868 do	50 000 00
Do. do. 5 20 do. do	50,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	47 1 0 00
Do. Fives	4,988 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4 672 50
Pittsburg do.	5,535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,349 35
Western do. 220 do	11,550 00
Girard do. 125 do	6,000 00
Bank of North America, 166 shares	16,000 00
Franklin Fire ins. Co. 30 do.	2,807 73
Marayunk Gas Company, 20 do.	993 88
Cash on hand	37,689 51
	$927,152 54

WM. G. CROWELL Secretary
January 1, 1867. 1 15 7t

"SUNNYBANK,"
THE NEW NOVEL, BY MARION HARLAND

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams still appear to large and appreciative audiences in *Connie Soogah*. Mrs Barney Williams also enacts six characters in the Protean farce called *In and Out of Place*.

On Saturday afternoon, only *Connie Soogah* matinee. Benefit of Mr. John Stimmel, the urbane and attentive Treasurer of the New Chesnut Street Theatre.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The new comedy of *Romance and Reality* has taken such a hold upon the people, that Mr. Boucicault has determined to play it two nights more. His acting in the part of "Jack Swift" is inimitably fine. Messrs. Walcot, Chapman, Bailey, Fawcett, and Miss Graham, Mrs. Walcot, and Mrs Chapman, are all excellent in their respective *roles*, and the play is greeted with much laughter and applause every night. Mr. Brougham will play in *London Assurance*, *O'Donnell's Mission*, and *Columbus "Reconstructed,"* during the present engagement.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Belvil Ryan, from the Dublin Theatre Royal, has made quite a favorable impression here already. He appears in two capital *roles* this evening, supported by the whole company.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew appears as "Alice Barlow," in the new comedy of £100,000, aided by the full company.

On Friday Mrs. John Drew's benefit.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.—An Englishman who misses his annual pantomime is one to be pitied. As well ask him to omit his plum-pudding as to forego this pleasure, for in Old England they are an institution. Mrs. John Drew has arranged with Mr. G. L. Fox to produce his new and original Pantomime, that drew crowded houses for three hundred nights in New York, and for his Harlequinade Troupe to carry on the action of the story; while for over three months artists, scenic and mechanical, have been busily employed to make this, what it certainly will be, the most gorgeous, beautiful, laughable, and amusing pantomime ever presented in this city. Thousands of dollars have already been expended in its production, while the grand transformation scene will vie in beauty with the much-talked of *Black Crook* scene at Niblo's Garden, New York. Monday, January 21, it will be presented for the first time to Philadelphians at the Arch Street Theatre, introducing Mr. C. L. Fox, the celebrated pantomimist and comedian, as clown. Seats can be secured in advance from 14th inst.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—The Concert of the Mendelssohn Society, to take place at the Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening next, promises to be a very brilliant and attractive affair. The Germania Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and the programme—one of no ordinary merit—will be ably interpreted by the Society and the talented soloists that will take part in the Concert. Being a subscription Concert, admission will be given only to subscribers, and as the lists are rapidly filling, those who desire to attend should not delay enrolling their names as contributing members of the Society, and receive the necessary admission tickets.

MR. VINCENT'S LECTURE.—Henry Vincent, Esq., the distinguished English orator, will repeat his great lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," at the Academy, this evening. Mr. Vincent is a very able speaker, and this will be the last opportunity to hear him for the winter.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. George H. Clarke, late "leading man" of the Chesnut Street Theatre, will take place at the Academy of Music next Saturday afternoon. It will be a grand affair. We will publish the details hereafter.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The books of the Philadelphia agent, Mr. T. B. Pugh, at the new Bulletin Building, Chesnut street, above Sixth will be closed on Saturday. The drawing comes off on Monday next at Chicago.

THE GRAND BAL MASQUE of the Sængerbund occurs at the Academy of Music next Monday evening, the 21st instant.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL BALL of the Young Maennerchor takes place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday night, the 23d instant.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are running their new burlesque, called *Itahan Airs at the Academy*, to full houses. It is an exceedingly comical affair.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

TO HARRISBURG AND BACK—HOW THE GREY RESERVES AND NATIONAL GUARDS WENT TO THE INAUGURATION—HOW THEY FARED WHILE THERE—HOW THEY CAME BACK—HOW THEY LOST THEIR POCKET-BOOKS AND RAN OFF THE TRACK—HOW THEY ALL CAME HOME SAFE AND TIRED AND HUNGRY.—Sometimes it is pleasant to go to Harrisburg, and sometimes it is not pleasant. We imagine that the two military bodies which left our city on Monday evening, to participate in the Inauguration ceremonies yesterday, found the latter to be the case with them. A special train, starting just on the heels of the eleven P. M. through train of Monday night, promised them a speedy arrival at the Capital of the State; but the journey occupied about six hours, or two hours more than the schedule time.

Arriving at Harrisburg, the "boys" were marched to their quarters at the different hotels, not to sleep, but to wash and eat. To eat in Harrisburg, yesterday, was more than an ordinary undertaking. The town was full of people; and one who went in search of a meal would imagine that, like himself, all the rest of the multitude wanted something to eat. At dinner time this hungry feature of the crowd was even more manifest than at breakfast. Two companies of the Reserves stood a full hour in the halls of the Jones House, waiting for a mere chance to assault the door of the dining-room. The proprietor probably feared some such manœuvre, for his guests were conducted on their way to dinner through a sort of small ante-room, which could have been easily defended, thus giving additional advantage to the system of double doors. Meanwhile, the hungry veterans were striving to keep their spirits up by singing and whistling, and cheering for Governor Geary; and now and then a melancholy voice was heard putting the inquiry—"Is dinner *almost* ready?"

However, the Reserves and the Guards contrived to get something to eat and to have a good time generally, tramping through the snow, and shouting for the new-made Governor with a lusty vigor that recalled the days of their life in camp. And at length, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they started on their homeward journey in a special train, which one of them swears was a mile and a half long, and which certainly contained near a score of cars. By some strange coincidence the same special train was destined to convey a hundred or two of the square-headed and hard-fisted fraternity on their way home from the mill between Collyer and McGlade. McGlade himself, the discomfited bruiser, was a candidate for a seat; but just as he was about entering the car, the Harrisburg police made a descent, and bore him off captive. Many of these bruisers possessed the additional quality of being light-fingered. They first experimented upon the pocket of the gentlemanly conductor, relieving him of a purse containing $50.

Successful in this first venture, a number of them made a raid upon the "boys" in uniform. Some half-dozen of these latter were successfully manipulated before a square-head was caught *in flagrante delicto*. The unfortunate rough was very roughly handled as the result. His face was pummelled into as much of a jelly as was the face of McGlade when he received his last attentions at the hands of Collyer. It is also probable that he had a few black and blue spots on the shoulders and under the ribs. And, finally, he was about to make an involuntary exit from the train while in full motion, when the impoverished conductor interfered in his behalf, persuading the indignant soldiers to release him on the condition that he should return to the company of his fellow-chevaliers. Which he did in speedy fashion.

But the veterans escaped from the thieves only to fall into a worse peril. The load of iniquity in the bruisers' car was rather more than an honest train could carry without an accident. So a short distance east of Parkesburg, at about half-past 8 o'clock, the axle of the car in which the National Guards were riding snapped, and down came the whole concern. Three cars were thrown from the track, the end of one was torn out, and the platforms of the others were smashed after the usual manner. But fortunately, no one was hurt.

It was one o'clock this morning before the mishap was sufficiently repaired to permit the train to proceed. But on arriving at Downingtown the forward car was again thrown from the track, and another vexatious delay ensued, so that it was not until eight o'clock that they reached their destination, thus making the moderate time of one hundred and ten miles in fifteen hours. After two nights without sleep, and twenty hours without food, they are probably, at the present writing, slumbering off the effects of an enormous breakfast. Sometimes it is pleasant to go to Harrisburg, and sometimes it is not.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY MEETING.—Last night the general meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library took place at the building, and was largely attended. S. Morris Waln, Esq., was called to the chair, and James G. Barnwell acted as Secretary. The annual report of the Directors, an abstract of which we publish elsewhere, was read, and the existing Board nominated for re-election. On motion, it was resolved that the By-Laws be so amended as to allow the members who take out two books to return one of them, but have the other charged. Mr. H. F. Kennedy moved that the Board of Directors be directed to rescind the rule excluding gentlemen from the Library on Saturday afternoon. This gave rise to considerable discussion. A motion was made to submit it to a vote of the leading stockholders, which was defeated. Tellers being appointed, reported a two-thirds vote in favor of the repeal, which was received with applause. A gentleman moved that the high stools in the reading-room be removed, as the ladies had complained to him that it was impossible to climb up on them. As it was replied that no one compelled the ladies to do so, and, further, that no one ever saw more than two ladies in the reading-room at one time, the motion was lost. At the request of the President, a resolution was introduced looking towards the requirement of a ticket from all who frequented the building, which resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority. At a late hour the meeting adjourned.

A MIXED-UP CASE.—Some days ago, Officer Wolf arrested a man giving the name of William Searls, for an assault and battery upon Mr. William Smith. On his way to the Station House he managed to escape from the officer, and elude all pursuit. The way in which the escape was made showed considerable cunning on the prisoner's part. When arrested he was driving a horse and wagon, and when they had got about half-way to the Station House he told the officer to stop at a house, whilst he went in to get a gentleman who would go his bail. He got out, rang the bell, and went in, and the officer waited outside for him in the wagon. That was the last seen of him at that time.

He had represented that the horse and wagon belonged to him, but afterwards the keeper of a livery stable on Fortieth street, below Walnut, said that they belonged to him, and sued out a warrant against William Searls before Alderman Allen on the charge of stealing the horse, wagon, blankets, etc. The horse itself had been injured whilst in the charge of Searls.

Yesterday morning, Officer Wolf went to Bethlehem with the warrant, and arrested Searls at his place of business in that town. He had been carrying on a shoe shop under the name of William Johnson. At the hearing before Alderman Allen, it was alleged that he has been going under the names of William Searls, alias Smith, alias Stuart, alias Johnson, or almost as many as a Spanish grandee.

AN AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND.—Phillip Hess is, in his own opinion, a model husband. He loves his wife, and loves her "hard as a mule can kick," to use a backwoods expression. Last evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, Phillip got into a slight family disturbance at his home, on Montgomery avenue, near Seventh street. It was said to be the old story of the knife and the scissors. Neither party would give in, and he seeing that he was getting the worst of it in the warfare of words, changed the tone of operation, and tried the knock-down argument, with a tolerable amount of success. A police officer, however, stepped in just at the critical moment, and escorted him to Alderman Cloud's office, where he had a hearing. The wife refused to testify against her lord, and he was held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.—An eager aspirant after knowledge got a supposed friend to initiate him into some of the mysteries and miseries of city life. He went around and "saw the elephant," and after seeing that large animal he thought he would like to see the "Tiger," and have a bit of a scrimmage with the latter animal. Finding that one of those animals was in a jungle near Seventh and Shippen streets, he proceeded thither and saw it. The game that was going on was called three-card monte, and our green friend got "scratched" to the tune of $20 on it. Considering that he had paid rather too dear for his little amusement, he had recourse to law, and had William Brown arrested and taken before Alderman McCloskey. After hearing the facts of the case, he was committed to answer.

AN OLD STAGER.—Ellen Costella, who comes under the denomination of a street-walker, was suddenly brought to a stop in her weary perambulations around Washington Square, at the "wee sma' hour" of half-past 1 o'clock this morning. She had been pacing her weary rounds until she became an eyesore to the policeman on that beat, and he escorted her to the Station House, where she had a few hours' rest and lodgings free, until she appeared before Alderman Beitler. That gentleman, after hearing the facts of the case, sentenced her to thirty days' confinement in Moyamensing. By that time she will have sufficient rest to take another walk.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—In spite of all that has been said upon the subject of securing stores and dwellings properly for the night, and the numerous cases of burglary that happen, storekeepers and their attendants will persist in leaving their doors open. A large number of cases are reported to the Mayor every morning, showing almost criminal carelessness in exposing their property to the thief and the incendiary, thus endangering not only their own property, but that of others.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following properties were sold by Mr. James A. Freeman, at the Exchange to-day, commencing at noon:—

No. 727 N. Second street—Business stand, 18 by 80 feet	$6100
Lot, Adams street, below Almond	Not sold.
Chester county farm, 148 acres	Not sold
No. 619 Brown street—A three-story brick	$1800
No. 2023 Germantown avenue—A three-story dwelling	$2650
No. 1209 N. Seventh street—A three-story dwelling	$2200

LITERARY SUCCESS.—Notwithstanding the general dullness which has characterized the past few months, and in which the book business has fully sympathized, we are happy to know that a few literary writers have proved successful. "Sunnybank," by that very popular authoress, "Marion Harland," published some six weeks since by Sheldon & Co., has already had a very large sale. Twelve thousand copies have been called for, and the publishers are obliged to keep presses constantly printing it.

TWO NEW BOOKS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publish this week two new works of no inconsiderable merit. "Country Quarters," of which we have already spoken highly, is a fresh and graphic story of deep interest, and written in a pleasant colloquial style. The other, "The Quaker Soldier," is a local sketch by Colonel I. Richter Jones, and treats in a most happy vein of the revolutionary days of the republic. Both will repay perusal.

JUSTICE, FREEDOM, PEACE!—Three important conventions will be held this week, commencing to-morrow morning. The Equal Rights meetings, and all the others, will be represented by our firm and devoted advocates of that virtue which ensures prosperity to the nation. Able speakers from abroad will be present, representing the claims of the oppressed and disfranchised, and demanding a better and higher condition than that of war.

STOLE A "TROTTER."—This morning William Miller was arrested by Reserve Officer Ware at Front and Chesnut streets, for the larceny of a horse and wagon. He had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, and was committed to answer.

INSTALLATION.—On Thursday evening the Rev. S. A Mutchmore will be installed as pastor of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church. Several of the pastors of the city churches will be present to officiate in the exercises.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Daniels this morning held an investigation in the case of James Ralston, who perished in the flames at the fire at Broad and Race streets, December 19, 1866.

James Douglass affirmed—I live No. 107 S. Twelfth street; I was acquainted with the deceased; the last time I saw him was when I was going home from work, about 7 o'clock, the evening of the fire, in Thirteenth street, above Arch; he was a sober man, for what I know; I told a police officer I saw him going towards the building.

Fire Marshal Blackburn sworn—The cause of the fire is a mystery; I am satisfied from all the evidence that I have obtained that Mr Ralston was either in his room or in some part of the building; I heard that he was very old and infirm, and could scarcely get out of bed; the supposition is that the fire commenced in his room from the stove; Mr. Allen, the proprietor, persists in saying there was no fire about the building.

Officer Conner sworn—I was acquainted with Mr. Ralston; he was a delicate man, and was temperate; he has slept in the building ever since I have known him; I saw him about a week previous to the fire, in Third street, between four and five o'clock; on the morning of the fire I saw a light when I was some way down Broad street; I thought it was a board yard; when I got up the flames were issuing from the windows; I have been in his room; he had two rooms, and a bed in each; there was a bed in the room where he was found; Ralston had to my knowledge $1000 in coupon bonds, and he always kept his papers in the room in a tin box; I have heard nothing at all that would convince me that there had been foul play, although there are rumors to that effect.

The following verdict was rendered:—"That the said James Ralston came to his death by being burned at a fire on Broad street, above Race, on the morning of December 19, 1866."

RECAPTURED.—Dutch Winters, who recently broke jail, was arrested yesterday by Officers Pew and Nutt, at Jefferson avenue and Wharton street, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. He had a hearing at the Central Station on several charges about two weeks ago, and was committed. On the way to prison he pried the back part of the van out with a chisel, on Passyunk road, near Wharton street, and escaped. He was recaptured yesterday, as above stated. Upon his arrival at the Second District Police Station, he slipped out of his coat, and left the garment in the hands of the policeman. He did not succeed in getting off, however, another officer seizing him by the neck. This morning Winters was taken into court for trial.

CORONER'S JURY.—The following gentlemen have been designated as constituting the jury to examine into the cause of the boiler explosion at Patton's planing mill on Monday:—Professor Henry Morton, John Agnew, Esq., H. P. M. Birkinbine, Esq., Henry Lyons, Esq., Henry Hoff, Esq., Samuel W. Green, Esq.

APPOINTMENT.—Erastus Poulson, Esq., has been appointed as Solicitor by the new Receiver of Taxes, Mr. Richard Peltz, to commence his duties immediately. Mr. Poulson has acted in that capacity to the great satisfaction of Major Flomerfelt and his successor, William P. Hamm.

SELLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—This morning a man named Morris Harris was arrested for peddling overcoats without a license. He was committed to answer.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

PERHAPS YOU DON'T KNOW IT!—That the *best* Clothing is the cheapest in more particulars than merely *lasting longer*. It is cheaper in these other points:—It is more *satisfactory*, thus *saves* a wear of *discontent* on your mind; it is *handsomer*, thus *saves* the necessity of having a *variety* of suits for different occasions; when you are tired of a good suit it can be *sold* for a sum that would, oftentimes, purchase what is called a *"cheap suit;"* it always has an air of *style* even when worn, thus *saves* you ever feeling that you are *shabbily* dressed. All of these points are secured by purchasing our clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Ready-Made Clothing House, under the "Continental."

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Heimbold's new store next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Heimbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Heimbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depots at N. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, an No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in the house, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all. See advertisement in another column.

Or address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful. It should be kept by every family.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

FOR RENT.

OFFICES, SECOND FLOOR, NO. 431 WALNUT Street, to let. Apply on the premises. 1 16 wthns3t*

LOST.

LOST THIS MORNING, ON CHESNUT street, a small TAN DOG. No black about him, feet almost a golden color, one ear badly cropped. One dollar reward for his return to No. 1123 GIRARD Street. 1 16

MARRIED.

HEARD—DUNKERLY.—On the 10th of January, 1867, by Rev. Samuel Tweedie, Mr. JOHN HEARD to Miss LOUISA DUNKERLY, both of Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.

MCARTHUR—PARKER.—On Thursday evening, January 10, 1867 at the residence of the bride's father, No. 806 Wharton street, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. JAMES MCARTHUR to Miss MAGGIE B. PARKER, all of this city.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the morning of the 16th instant, at his late residence, No. 810 N. Seventh street, THOMAS ALLEN, in the 51st year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CLAXTON.—On the 15th instant, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, wife of R. Bethel Claxton, D. D., and daughter of the late Hon. David Scott, of Wilkesbarre, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Saviour, Thirty-eighth street, near Chesnut, on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock.

DANNELS.—On the morning of the 15th instant, Mrs. SARAH DANNELS, widow of the late John Dannels, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 930 Auburn street, on Friday next, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HUNTERSON.—On the 16th instant, Miss MARY A. HUNTERSON, daughter of the late John Hunterson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John T. Donnelly, No. 1603 Brown street, on Friday morning, January 18, at 11 o'clock.

MCCULLY.—On the 16th instant, after a lingering illness, ANNIE, wife of William F. McCully.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 338 S. Sixth street, above Pine, on Friday morning, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's Church.

MORGAN.—On the 12th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Edmund Morgan, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Golden Rule Lodge, No. 22, of the Independent Order of Philozatheans, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2007 N. Fifth street, on Thursday morning at 12 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

BAKE, BREAD, AND FRYING PANS, boilers, saucepans, tea kettles, gridirons, cake griddles, waffle-irons, and other housekeeping hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HANDLES FOR SHOVELS, SPADES, rakes, forks, chisels, hammers, hatchets, awls, screw-drivers, etc., for sale at the hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIFTY-FIVE styles of Skates for misses, gentlemen, or boys: skate straps, heel plates, skaters' pocket gimlets, and parlor skates (by which you may learn to skate indoors). Skates sharpened and repaired. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE LAST WEEK!

A FEW DAYS ONLY LEFT!

THE DRAWING OF THE PREMIUMS MOST POSITIVELY WILL TAKE PLACE UPON THE STAGE OF THE OPERA HOUSE, ON THE

21st OF (THIS) JANUARY,

AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.

It will be arranged and conducted by the Committee whose names have already been officially announced:—

WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimball & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, ex-Lieutenant Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

Assisted by the following members to represent the interest of subscribers in the Eastern States:—

SAMUEL CASTNER, Coal Merchant, Trinity Building, New York.
R. M. BEDDEN, late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New York.
R. E. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.
DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.
C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River, Mass.
CASPER SOUDER, of the Evening "Bulletin" Association.
CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.
R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.
WALTER INGERSOLL, Cashier of the National Insurance Bank, Detroit.
E. S. ROWSE, Cavender & Rowse, Bankers, St. Louis.

A FEW SHARES ONLY YET REMAIN!

CERTIFICATES.....$5

Remit it possible by draft or Post Office order. Register all letters containing currency. Direct to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

SOLE AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA,

T. B. PUGH,

No. 607 CHESNUT ST.,

(New Bulletin Building.)

OR AT PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,

No. 1305 CHESNUT ST.

Open at both places until 10 P. M. 1 16 ws2t

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk, Weldon, Raleigh, Newbern, Charlotte, Wilmington, Columbia, Charleston, Kingsville, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, West Point, Montgomery, Mobile, and NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 4 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK, GENERAL AGENT. 1 2 tf

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,

Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 16.

The New States.

It is believed that Mr. Boutwell's amendments have saved the Nebraska and Colorado bills, and that they can be passed in both Houses over a veto.

Patent Office.

The business of the Patent Office is increasing so rapidly that it is found necessary to increase the number of examiners and clerks very considerably.

Post Office Waste Paper.

The contract for purchasing the waste paper from the Post Office Department has been awarded to George Hill, of Georgetown, and Thomas Lucas, of Washington, at prices ranging from three to ten cents per pound, according to class.

The Iron Men in Council.

The American Iron and Steel Association, composed of manufacturers from all sections of the country, are holding their annual meeting to-day at Willard's. There is a large attendance, and the members generally report a depression in business, caused by the low tariff on imported iron and steel. The members will use their influence to secure the passage of a bill which will better protect their interests. Mr. Horace Greeley will address the Association to-night.

Personal.

Messrs. Oakes, Ames, and John B. Alley, Representatives from Massachusetts, left Washington to-day for New Orleans on a business speculation.

Passage of the Nebraska and Colorado Bills.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The Senate has passed, by a vote of 28 to 14, the bills to admit Colorado and Nebraska, as amended by the House yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Mr. Yates (Ill.) presented a memorial for the passage of the tariff bill of last session. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented a petition from the employes of the Government printing office, asking that the 20 per cent. increase of pay given to clerks by the House bill, be given to them also. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also a petition for increased pay to army officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) presented the petition of citizens of Detroit against the reduction of the volume of the national currency. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a similar petition, which was similarly referred.

Also the petition of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting distinctions in political rights on account of color; and eleven petitions from loyal colored men of North Carolina for the passage of Mr. Stevens' House bill for reconstructing North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Harris presented a petition for a protective tariff, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a similar petition, which was similarly disposed of.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) presented the memorial of the Oregon Legislature for the establishment of a Branch Mint in Oregon. Ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, with a recommendation that the Senate concur in the House amendments. The Senate concurred, and the bill goes to the President.

The bill to admit Nebraska, as amended in the House, was taken up. The amendment was read as published in the House proceedings of yesterday. It was to strike out what was known as the Edmunds amendment, and insert in lieu thereof a proposition similar to that offered by Mr. Wilson in the Senate, that the act of admission shall take effect only upon the fundamental condition that the Legislature of the State shall agree to the abolition of all distinctions on account of color.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) hoped that the Senate would not concur. It was evident to his mind either that Congress had the right in admitting the State to impose the condition of universal suffrage, or else it must be left to the people of the territory, in their original capacity, to decide. There was no middle ground. The question might just as well be left to the Council of the city of Washington as to the Legislature of the territory.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare and report to the House an opinion in writing, as to the necessity of obtaining any further sanction to the Constitutional amendment than three-fourths of the States actually represented in Congress.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) objected, and the resolution was not received.

On motion of Mr. Ward (N. Y.), the Committee on Naval Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint Commander Aaron A. K. Hughes to the active list of the navy.

On motion of Mr. Cook (Ill.), the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to report in reference to the accommodations for the Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in North Carolina, and whether any legislation is necessary to secure the records of that office, etc.

On motion of Mr. Allison (Iowa) the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish the House with information in reference to the disposal of United States bonds, etc., as required by the Act of 12th of April, 1866. That act requires the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress the amount of exchanges made on money borrowed under it, of whom, and on what terms. Also, the amount and character of indebtedness retired under it, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

The Senate bill to incorporate the National Life and Accident Insurance Company of the District of Columbia came up, and after being amended was laid on the table.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 16.—Various petitions were presented of no general interest.

Mr. Ridgway presented an act declaring the Philadelphia Board of Brokers to be an association for charitable and benevolent purposes; also an act authorizing the consolidation of oil or other mining companies, under the same terms as are provided for consolidation of railroad companies by acts of May 16, 1861, and March 25, 1865. The new company may assume a new name, fix the capital stock, and certify their act to the Secretary of State.

An act authorizing the transfer of franchises as well as realty of corporations under the authority of sales under mortgage or deeds of trust, was passed.

Mr. Randall read an act for the appointment of an additional law judge in the Courts of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Shoemaker, incorporating the Riverside Slate Company; also, one authorizing Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to build branch railroads; also, a supplement allowing the Valley Coal Company to borrow three hundred thousand dollars, which was passed.

Mr. Jackson read an act incorporating the McConnell Mineral Company.

Mr. Brown, an act providing that no joint tenants shall work or lease their real estate without the common consent of all joint tenants.

Mr. Searight, one exempting cemetery lots from taxation, levy, and sale.

Mr. Coleman offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania, as a testimonial of appreciation of the faithful, intelligent, and patriotic manner in which Governor Andrew G. Curtin has discharged his duties for six years, will, in a body, call on him and pay their respects this day, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

The resolution was objected to by several Democrats as having a political bearing, and finally a substitute was offered by Senator McCandless, as follows, which was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That at 12½ o'clock P. M. this day, the members of the Senate proceed in a body to pay their respects to the retiring Governor. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Gheran, one preventing an extra session of the Board of Assessors from being held, except between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. This is intended to prevent night sessions, which have so frequently resulted in riot.

Mr Subers incorporating the Granite Insurance and Equitable Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Mr. Wallace read a supplement to the Cheshire Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Marks read a supplement to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company.

Mr. Donohue read a bill for the relief of H. R. Hoons, Captain in the 116th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Mr. Mann presented the joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Freeborn read an act incorporating the Bachelors' Barge Club. Also a supplement to the Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. Also one exempting the property of the Western Association of Ladies from taxation. Also one defining the duties of the Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison. Also one authorizing the continuance of the present fees of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

The Speaker presented a petition from Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, and Henry B. Blackwell, a committee of the New York Equal Rights Association against the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, because they are utterly inadequate, because they will oppose an obstacle to further conditions, and because they satisfy nobody. The petition was referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

The House proceeded to elect a Committee to try the contested election case of John P. Linton, member elect from Cambria county, and Messrs McCamont, Lee, Roath, Wilson, Gray, Stumbaugh, Day, Worrell, and Rhoads, were chosen.

The Speaker and members of the Senate being introduced, the clerks of the Senate and House read the journals of the two Houses, by which it appeared that on Tuesday, January 15, the Senate of Pennsylvania by a vote of 20 to 12, elected Simon Cameron to serve as United States Senator, and that on the same day the House of Representatives by a vote of 62 to 37, elected the same person.

The Speaker of the Senate then announced that Simon Cameron had been duly chosen by the Legislature, and the necessary certificates were signed.

Messrs. Randall, White, and McCandless, who were yesterday absent from the Senate, this morning recorded their votes, and the only absentees of the two Houses were Senator Billingfel

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

Mr. Wiley (W. Va.) introduced a bill to authorize the Trustees of the Foundry M. E. Church, of Washington, D. C., to sell and convey square No. 235 in said city, held in trust by them and lately used, in part, as a burying ground, and releasing the said Trustees from the obligation by virtue of any deeds or certificates conveying lots to holders as said burial ground: provided that the Trustees, or their successors, shall, out of the proceeds of said sale cause to be removed from the square named the bodies now interred, and give them decent sepulchres in some public cemetery outside of the city. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.), from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to one of his Assistant Secretaries authority to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the Public Treasury, and all warrants for the disbursement of the same, certified by the proper accounting officer to be due upon accounts duly audited and settled.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of James B. Campbell as Senator from the State of South Carolina, together with the certificate of Governor Orr, certifying that the election was held in accordance with a law of Congress regulating the election of Senators. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) called up the following resolution offered by him some days since:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate the present relations between France and the Republic of Mexico, the extent of both with respect to population and territory, of the success of Maximilian in his endeavor to overthrow that Republic; the amount and character of his military force, including his French auxiliaries; the action of the Executive branch of the Government of the United States in reference to the intervention of France in the affairs of Mexico, including any treaty or project of treaty proposed, or asserted, or recommended by our Ministers to France and Mexico; the present prospect of the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexican soil, and the probability of such withdrawal in case of Maximilian being able to maintain his standing there, and that for the purpose of such inquiries the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Howard said there had been a state of war existing in Mexico since 1862. It sprung into existence in consequence of disagreeing parties in that Republic, and an attempt on the part of one of these parties to overthrow the republican Government of Mexico established by her Constitution, and set up another in its place. In this condition of things the Emperor of the French saw fit to intervene, and to adopt the cause of one of these factions, and that faction whose object was to overthrow the republican Government already established. The pretext of this unjustifiable insurrection on the part of the Emperor was the undoubted fact that the Government of Mexico was indebted in a considerable amount of money to certain French subjects, and that the Republic had not paid the amount of their reclamation; ostensibly the cause of interference on the part of France was the collection of this claim of French citizens against the Government of the Republic, but nobody can for a moment credit the proposition that that indebtedness was the only cause of this bloody and wanton intervention.

Its object looked far beyond the payment of the comparatively small sum due to the French citizens. It looked to the entire and complete subversion of the republican Government in Mexico, and the establishment there of the Imperial power of France, under a sort of protectorate which the Emperor had seen fit to extend, and Maximilian, who was called to the head of affairs in Mexico by what is commonly called the priest party.

The Government of the United States has not thus far, as I understand it, made any very strenuous efforts, either by diplomacy or otherwise, to procure the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. The war has been raging for several years, and has been prosecuted on the part of the French army with great bitterness, and in some cases with great ferocity and barbarity, if we are to credit the rumors which are brought to us by the public journals of the country.

I do not propose, however, to enter into the character of this war. What I want to know and what, I think, the country desires to know is the present exact political and legal position of the Republic of Mexico in regard to the Government of the United States and in regard to the Government of France. A state of war has interrupted our trade with Mexico. It has greatly involved our relations with the legitimate powers of that Republic. Our own interests, the interests of our commerce, the interests of our citizens, the interests of mankind generally, require that this war should be brought to as speedy a termination as is practicable. We are not informed as to what extent the Imperial forces have succeeded in subjugating the people of Mexico. We do not know to-day how many towns or cities they hold in their possession, or how important may be the conquests they have made; and I have been, I confess, waiting with great patience, and a feeling of great personal indulgence to the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of this body (Mr. Sumner) for some report, some statement by which I could learn the exact position of affairs there, and, I think, some anxiety has filled the breasts of other Senators on the subject.

The country and the world have been amused for the last fifteen or eighteen months with occasional rumors that the French army was about to be withdrawn from Mexico, and that, consequently, the usurper Maximilian would follow that force, and return again to his home in Europe, and that the people of Mexico would be left to enjoy their own sovereign right of self-government in their own way, and that peace would then be restored. I wish to call the attention of Senators, and especially of the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to a few facts in this connection. As long ago as the 10th of April, 1864, the Emperor of the French entered into a solemn convention with Maximilian in regard to the amount of force which the Emperor was to furnish to him in his expedition to Mexico. I hold in my hand several of the articles of that convention.

Mr. Howard read some of the articles referred to, and commented on them at some length. He then read an article from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which stated it to be the intention of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward to recognize the government of Maximilian soon after the 4th of March, 1865; and, in conclusion, called the attention of Mr. Sumner to the fact that Mr. Seward had never denied the truth of this assertion.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) rose to reply to Mr. Howard, but the morning hour expired and debate on the subject was cut off, and could only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. McDougall (Cal.) said he would object to Mr. Sumner's proceeding unless the subject was opened for general debate.

Mr. Johnson (Md.), who was entitled to the floor in the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, objected to postponing the regular order.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) said he would give notice of an amendment to the resolution, so as to make it read that the committee be instructed to report if, in their opinion, such report shall be deemed expedient, &c.

Mr. McDougall (Cal.) said he should object to any such amendment.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up at one o'clock.

Mr. Johnson took the floor in opposition to the bill, and delivered a lengthy speech, composed in great part of extracts from the opinions of Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Madison, and other jurists and statesmen on the pending subject.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) read a lengthy written speech against the bill. The question was whether the consent of the Senate was necessary to the removal of an officer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It has been held to be a Constitutional principle that the President had this right. The power of removal was not vested in the Senate except when sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The subject had been fully considered in the First Congress, and the debate had been preserved.

Mr. Buckalew characterized the measure as condemned by the most indisputable argument; a measure of degeneracy instead of reform; a source of evil instead of good, treating with contempt the whole past history of the Government and the decision even of Congress itself. Its tendency was to tie the officers of the Government to the skirts of Senators, and to impair the dignity of the Senate. He desired the Senate to be what it was intended to be—the great pulse of the States—a great body, where the voice of the States could be expressed and heard. He did not want it to have a jurisdiction which it could not exercise without the loss of its own dignity.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Howe to strike out a portion of the third section.

Mr. Howe, at the request of Mr. Edmunds, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) renewed an amendment offered by him yesterday, to strike out the latter part of the third section. Disagreed to.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered an amendment as an additional section, that all officers or agents appointed by the President, by the head of any department, whose salary or compensation, derived from fees or otherwise, exceeds $1000 annually, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the terms of all such officers appointed since the first of July, 1866, shall expire on the last day of February, 1867.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) hoped this amendment would not be adopted. It would destroy the symmetry of the bill and might endanger it by encumbering it.

Mr. Sumner believed the amendment was germain, and hoped it would be adopted. The President had proclaimed his intention to kick men out of office. It was the duty of Congress to protect the men thus threatened.

Mr. Cragin (N. H.) spoke against Mr. Sumner's amendment. It included thousands of officers whom it was not desirable to send to the Senate to cumber up the business of that body.

Mr. Fessenden (Maine) had doubts of the propriety of this amendment. His experience was that a long-continued practice of the Government ought not to be set aside on the spur of the moment. He concurred with Mr. Cragin in the views he had expressed as to the impropriety of cumbering the business of the senate with such confirmations as would come under this amendment. In the city of New York alone there were hundreds of such officers. There were custom house officers and assistant revenue assessors. On the general subject of the bill Mr. Fessenden expressed himself in favor of doing just as much as was necessary, and no more. He believed the bill, as it stood, would accomplish that.

Mr. Sumner replied to Mr. Fessenden's objections to his amendment.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.), offered a resolution, which, he said, was pertinent to the subject under discussion, calling upon the heads of departments for a list of removals from office from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1865, with the causes of their removals, &c.

Objected to and goes over.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.), on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a wagon-road for military and postal purposes from Fort Abercrombie, in Dakotan Territory, to Fort Benton, in Montana Territory, giving four sections of public land per mile, and providing for the construction of a wagon road with proper bridges, suitable for emigrant travel. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard (Conn.), the Committee on Appropriations was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting an appropriation for the purchase or construction of suitable buildings in Bridgeport, Conn., for the accommodation of the Government offices, and the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish full copies of all the rules and regulations adopted in reference to the export of articles of American manufactures, and the allowance of drawbacks thereon.

On motion of Mr. Cook (Ill.), the Joint Committee on Retrenchment was directed to inquire why, in the present stringent condition of the New York money market, the current balance in the New York Sub-Treasury is constantly increasing; whether such increase, or any part of it, has arisen from the sale of gold; whether any agent of the Department or any officer of the Government has, within the last thirty days, loaned gold belonging to the Government to any person or persons, or any institution, and if so, to whom, for what purpose, on what security and to what amount.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) asked leave to offer the following:—

Whereas, By the Constitution and the laws of the State of Maryland, persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and encouragement to the recent Rebellion, are deprived of the elective franchise; and whereas, it is alleged that at the last election in the State of Maryland large numbers of the persons disqualified as aforesaid did vote for the Representatives in the Fortieth Congress, and officers; and whereas, it is further alleged that armed forces of the United States were ordered by Federal authority to, and did co-operate with the Executive of the State of Maryland and others who were engaged with them in overriding the Constitution and laws aforesaid, and in receiving the votes of Rebels and persons disqualified as aforesaid, and whereby loyal and qualified voters of Maryland were deterred from the free exercise of the elective franchise, and from resisting and preventing the violation of the Constitution and laws aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections shall inquire into and report whether the Constitution and laws have been violated as aforesaid, or whether the President, or any one under his command, has in any manner interfered with the said election, or has in any way used, or threatened to use, the military power of the nation with reference to the said elections, and if so, who her it was upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, and the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Objection was made, and the resolution was not received.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in North Carolina was extended to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of Captain Montgomery, an officer of the United States, by Confederate soldiers under command of George W. Chilton, now seeking admission as a member of the House; Montgomery having been kidnapped in Matamoras, carried over the Rio Grande and hanged, and his head and right arm cut off, and sent to his former home in Texas as trophies.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the payment of Alexander H. Coffroth, late a member from Pennsylvania, the amount of increased compensation from the commencement of this Congress to the period when he ceased to be a member.

Mr. Koontz (Pa.) objected, and the resolution was not received.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State of the Union was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Boutwell moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question.

Mr. Ashley moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—yeas, 61; nays, 77.

The House then refused to second the previous question.

Mr. Boutwell moved to amend the bill by adding to the third section, known as the Edmunds' amendment, as follows:—

"And upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact. Whereupon the said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State; and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered complete, said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Government within thirty days after the passage of this act, to act upon the condition submitted herein.

Mr. Boutwell spoke in support of his amendment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hale, Le Blond, Maynard, Delano, Farnsworth, Hise, Higby, Kelley, Allison, Hill, Stevens, Raymond, Wilson, Bingham, Ashley and Davis.

The discussion was limited closely to the question, whether Nebraska should be admitted as a State, while the colored population were, by her Constitution, deprived of the elective franchise; and also as to the practical effect of the condition imposed in the third section of the bill.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said several gentlemen have asked exultingly whether anybody can deny that this is a Republic, and that the States are republican? Sir, anything is a republic which we choose to call a republic. Rome was a republic under Nero, Rome was a Republic under Trejan, and under her vilest rulers. There have been republics everywhere in the midst of despotism. You may call what you choose a Republic. What I speak of now is the Republic intended by the Declaration of Independence. I deny that this Government has ever been a republic.

I deny that the State of Pennsylvania has ever been a republic, and I wish this Congress would take it in hand and make it a republic. What was the Republic contemplated by the Declaration of Independence? "All men are born free and equal, and all rightful government emanates from the consent of the governed." Jefferson and his compeers, if there were ever demigods on earth, were such. They broke in upon an era different from theirs, as we are breaking in to complete that era. They declared new doctrines, as we are doing to-day. They declared what I have just stated, and intended to build this Republic on that doctrine. That was the foundation of the Revolution.

There was not one grievance that our fathers complained of that was worth the shedding of a drop of human blood. They fought for this grand idea, and to establish it before the world. The Revolution stands on that, or it stands on nothing. After peace they found themselves unable to complete the great work. They were obliged to postpone a part of it until better times. We are here to-day to construct and finish the temple of which they laid the foundation—the temple of universal liberty, in which all nations of the earth may worship. We stand here for that purpose. They left it incomplete, waiting for this day when there is a fair opportunity to make it complete. What a glorious spectacle, if we could look this day on this hall, and see those mighty men revivified, rejuvenated, occupying the seats which we now occupy, finishing the grand work which they left unperfected, and proclaiming universal liberty and equality to the whole human race.

But that may not be. They have passed from us, and we shall soon pass away, never more to return. But they left the foundations of the Republic, beautiful, imperishable; and they enjoined on their posterity to complete the work. Are we that posterity, or are we bastards? Are we the legitimate descendants of the men of the Revolution, or did some untutored hordes break in, as in the dark ages, and corrupt their progeny? Let us go on this day and complete that mighty fabric of which our fathers laid the foundations. If we do not, we are dwarfs in intellect or in moral courage.

After some further remarks, Mr. Stevens said he was a little unwell and would close his remarks.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) said he would vote for the amendment because it more clearly and explicitly expressed the object of the third section, which he considered foggy and uncertain. He was in favor of the extension of all rights to all races and conditions of men. He did not believe there was any shadow of reason why every personal and political right appertaining to the Government should be denied to a man because of his color or race, and he had never neglected an opportunity to vote in that view. He held it to be true as a general principle in every republican government, that all who are required to obey the laws, should have a voice, direct or indirect in making them. He should therefore vote for the amendment, but he did not mean to say that he should vote for the bill if thus amended, or if not thus amended. That question he should reserve for further consideration. (Laughter.)

There was a further great question, which he could not help considering, and that was whether it was just, wise or politic to override in the Senate the influence of the great States, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, by the admission of new States, that have not each of them the population fixed as the ratio for one member of Congress. He thought that policy bad, unwise, unjust and likely to work most important changes in the system of the Government. He did not think it a very republican mode of procedure for Congress to dictate to States what their constitutions should be.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) stated that he should vote for the amendment, and if adopted by the House for the bill, but without the amendment, he would not vote for the passage of the bill. He had firmly resolved never to vote for the admission of any State into the Union which embodied in its constitution an objectionable provision such as that found in the Constitution of Nebraska. The time had gone by to recognize distinctions of color, race or birth, and he hoped it would never receive recognition at the hands of Congress.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) said he would stand by the bill as it came from the Senate, and against the amendment of Mr. Boutwell. He was not alarmed by gentlemen professing to be the sole champions of liberty, and who yet summoned the House of Representatives to trample under foot the charter of liberty. That was what was proposed by the amendments—that the Legislature of a State should change its organic law, in direct contravention of the express authority of the people.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) said he would vote for the amendment, and advised all his friends to do the same.

Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) was in favor of impartial suffrage, but did not like the idea of taking the question away from the States themselves.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) looked for the time when "Suffrage and Safety," like "Liberty and Union," should be "one and inseparable."

The question was taken on Mr. Boutwell's amendment, and it was adopted.—Yeas, 87; nays, 70; as follows:—

YEAS.		
Alley,	Higby,	Paine,
Allison,	Holmes,	Patterson,
Ames,	Hooper,	Perham,
Anderson,	Hubbard (N. Y.),	Pike,
Ashley (Ohio)	Hubbard (Conn.),	Price,
Baldwin,	Ingersoll,	Raymond,
Banks,	Jenckes,	Rice (Mass.),
Baxter,	Julian,	Rice (Maine),
Blaine,	Kelley,	Rollins,
Boutwell,	Kelso,	Sawyer,
Brandegee,	Ketchum,	Schenck,
Broomall,	Koontz,	Scofield,
Cobb,	Kuykendall,	Spalding,
Cook,	Lean,	Stevens,
Cullom,	Longyear,	Thayer,
Culver,	Lynch,	Trowbridge,
Dawes,	Marvin,	Upson,
Deming,	Maynard,	Van Aernam,
Dixon,	McClurg,	Van Horn (N.Y.),
Dodge,	McIndoe,	Ward (N. Y.),
Donnelly,	McRuer,	Warner,
Driggs,	Mercur,	Washburne (Ill.)
Eckley,	Moorhead,	Washburn (Mass)
Eliot,	Morrill,	Welker,
Ferry,	Morris,	Wentworth,
Garfield,	Moulton,	Williams,
Grinnell,	Newell,	Wilson (Iowa),
Griswold,	O'Neill,	Wilson (Pa.),
Hart,	Orth,	Windom—87.
NAYS.		
Ancona,	Goodyear,	Niblack,
Ashley (Nev.),	Haley,	Nicholson,
Baker,	Harding, (N. Y.)	Plants,
Benjamin,	Harding, (Ill.)	Radford,
Bergen,	Hawkins,	Randall (Pa.),
Bingham,	Henderson,	Randall, (Ky.)
Boyer,	Hill,	Ritter,
Bromwell,	Hise,	Rogers,
Buckland,	Hogan,	Shanklin,
Bundy,	Hubbard, (W.V.)	Shellabarger,
Campbell,	Hubbell, (N. Y.)	Sitgreaves,
Chanler,	Hubbell, (O.)	Stillwell,
Clarke (Ohio),	Humphrey,	Stokes,
Cooper,	Hunter,	Stronse,
Davis,	Johnson,	Taber,
Dawson,	Kerr,	Taylor (Tenn.)
Defrees,	Latham,	Taylor (N. Y.),
Delano,	Lawrence, (Pa.)	Francis Thomas,
Denison,	Le Blond,	J. L. Thomas, Jr.,
Eldridge,	Leftwich,	Thornton,
Farnsworth,	Marshall,	Ward (Ky.),
Farquhar,	McKee,	Washburne, (Ind)
Finck,	Miller,	Whaley—70.
Glossbrenner,		

The House then voted on the bill as amended, and it passed—yeas, 103; nays 55, as follows:—

YEAS.		
Alley,	Griswold,	Orth,
Allison,	Hart,	Paine,
Ames,	Henderson,	Patterson,
Anderson,	Higby,	Perham,
Ashley (Ohio),	Hill,	Plants,
Ashley (Nevada)	Holmes,	Price,
Baldwin,	Hooper,	Rice (Mass.)
Banks,	Hubbard (N. Y.),	Rice (Me.),
Baxter,	Hubbard (Conn.),	Rollins,
Benjamin,	Hubbell (Ohio),	Sawyer,
Blaine,	Ingersoll,	Schenck,
Boutwell,	Jenckes,	Scofield,
Brandegee,	Julian,	Shellabarger,
Bromwell,	Kelley,	Spalding,
Broomall,	Ketchum,	Stevens,
Bundy,	Koontz,	Stokes,
Clarke (Ohio),	Lawrence (Pa),	Thayer,
Cobb,	Lean,	Francis Thomas,
Cook,	Longyear,	J. L. Thomas, Jr.,
Cullom,	Lynch,	Trowbridge,
Culver,	Marston,	Upson,
Dawes,	Marvin,	Van Aernam,
Delano,	Maynard,	Van Horn (N.Y.),
Downing,	McClurg,	Ward (N. Y.),
Dixon,	McIndoe,	Warner,
Dodge,	McRuer,	Washburne (Ill.)
Donnelly,	Mercur,	Washburne (Ind)
Driggs,	Miller,	Washburn (Mass)
Eckley,	Moorhead,	Welker,
Eliot,	Morrill,	Wentworth,
Farnsworth,	Morris,	Williams,
Farquhar,	Moulton,	Wilson (Iowa).
Ferry,	Newell,	Wilson (Pa.),
Garfield,	O'Neill,	Windom—103.
Grinnell,		
NAYS.		
Ancona,	Harding (Ky.),	Niblack,
Baker,	Harding (Ill.),	Nicholson,
Bergen,	Hawkins,	Radford,
Bingham,	Hise,	Randall (Pa.),
Boyer,	Hogan,	Randall (Ky.),
Buckland,	Hubbard (W.Va.)	Raymond,
Campbell,	Hubbell (N. Y.),	Ritter,
Chanler,	Humphrey,	Rogers,
Cooper,	Hunter,	Ross,
Davis,	Johnson,	Shanklin,
Dawson,	Kelso,	Sitgreaves,
Defrees,	Kerr,	Stillwell,
Denison,	Kuykendall,	Stronse
Eldridge,	Latham,	Taber,
Finck,	Le Blond,	Taylor (Tenn.),
Glossbrenner,	Leftwich,	Taylor (N. Y.),
Goodyear,	Marshall,	Whaley—55.
Hale,	McKee,	

So the bill was passed.

The House then took up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, to which the Boutwell amendment was, on motion of Mr. Ashley (Ohio), attached—Yeas, 80; nays, 60—and the bill was then passed—Yeas, 90; nays, 60.

Mr. O'Neill presented the petition of journeymen segarmakers and manufacturers of segars, numerously signed, asking that the present tax law may be so modified as to prevent inequality and injustice, that the inspections of segars in the different districts may be made by a uniform system, that the tax be made specific, at five dollars per thousand on all domestic segars; that the tariff on imported segars may remain unchanged; that stamps may be sold to manufacturers at five dollars per thousand, and that the penalty for violating the internal revenue laws may be increased.

Mr. Kelley presented the petition of twenty-four hundred and seventy-one citizens of Richmond, Va., for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and naming Judge Underwood for the position. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865, January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. (12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

Bankers,

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Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

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STOCK BROKERS,

No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.

TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

181mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.

AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

AUGUST 7 10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO NEW 5-20 BONDS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
ROCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY,

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT,

No. 21 North FOURTH Street,

1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

ade and prepared as is done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1866.

"Messrs. Boucher & Co.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuths3m) No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 420 CHESNUT STREET

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31½

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, 2 PEAR Street. 111 5

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Wilmington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 15 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 3·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 3·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 15 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·25
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.	
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissahoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc 1 15

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·½ A. M., 2

EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Relations of Greece and Turkey.

The position of affairs between Turkey and Greece attracts great attention, and much speculation as to future results.

The Paris *Pays* says that the news, according to which a rupture between Turkey and Greece is imminent, may unfortunately be considered only too probable. European diplomacy, which fortunately is now relieved of a certain number of important questions, may yet, the *Pays* maintains, avert danger; but it must be quick, as there is not a moment to be lost.

The London *Morning Herald* announces that the British Government will pursue a rigid neutrality, and have refused to station a British man-of-war off the Island of Crete for the purpose of receiving the sick and wounded of the insurgents. On the other hand, they have not interfered to dictate the policy of the Greek Government, but they have informed it that if its policy should eventuate in a rupture with the Porte, Great Britain will not intervene to avert from it the consequences of its own action.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Garibaldi.

General Garibaldi has addressed the following letter upon the Eastern question to a friend near London:—

CAPRERA, December 18, 1866.—That I love England with the affection of a son you cannot doubt, and that it is ever the desire of my heart to see her in the first rank among nations is equally certain; but to caress the errors of her Ministers—to that I cannot lend myself. I repeat, therefore, to your statesmen that which I have stated to our own:—Do well, and you will receive praise; but to lavish praise on those who do evil is servile adulation, and I never flatter. In the war of giants waged by England against the First Emperor, I search in the pages of those histories of your country which narrate it for one single expression of condemnation at the expenditure of millions of lives and millions of money sacrificed to combat one despotism, indeed, but certainly to sustain another not less exacting. Who, however, on the other hand, will not confess, with me, that the services rendered by England to the cause of human progress have been immense? And I in particular bear testimony to the benefits received from you by Italy in 1860, without which we should not now be exulting in the embrace of every member of the Italian family. But when I see the Government of this, my adopted country, allied with Austria and with Turkey, I must tell you the truth, namely, that I inhale the fumes of a charnel-house, which all the national vitality may be unable to dispel, if Great Britain places herself in contact with these dead corpses. I would rather see her using her power and influence to support those oppressed nationalities at present going to decay in the putrid atmosphere of despotism, but who, remaining constant to their desire of purifying themselves, must certainly rise, one day or another, to their natural places in the fraternity of free nations.

Let us leave Austria, whose Emperor ought to receive the fate of his brother Emperor of Mexico, and which exists only through the dissensions of the nationalities checkmating each other's efforts towards emancipation.

Let us travel to Turkey, cosmopolitan as I am, and a believer in that God who desires not factions and discord, but, on the contrary, that men should love each other as brethren (which fraternization can only be possible, however, when we send the dervish to the spade and the Romish priest to the mattock). Believing fully all this, I can make no difference between the natives of the plains of Tartary and my countrymen born on the sunny hills of Rome.

But have you any idea what this despotism of the Turks protested against by you really is? I will give you an example.

One day, in the port of Oliveri, in the Island of Mitylene, I inquired of a Greek peasant the reason why he did not gather up the olives, instead of permitting them to perish on the ground. "Because," he answered, "the Pasha buys up all the olives, and we are compelled to deliver them to him at such a low price that it would not pay the expense of gathering them in."

Behold how the industry of this poor remnant of Christians is neglected in temporal matters; and for the rest, for all that concerns the prostitution of the body and of the soul, how am I to relate it to you, who have so kind a heart, and who have a son and daughter? It is most horrible. And if I do not speak of it, oh! forgive me; it is for the sake of decency, and from the respect which I owe you, that I cannot detail to you such brutalities.

Well, now I have laid before you the condition of the Christians under Islam; and Britain—the classic ground of human rights, the protectress of the oppressed, the emancipatress of the slave—persists in upholding these fruits of a despotism the most inhuman and the most monstrous.

In 1827 England, France, and Russia, in one of those outbursts of generosity which God sometimes excites in great minds, accomplished one of those facts which in the history of nations are followed by universal gratitude. Let them complete the sublime task—let them spare to humanity a fresh torrent of blood—and they will receive from her a thousand benedictions.

G. GARIBALDI.

Interesting Letter from Lord Brougham

Lord Brougham has addressed the following letter (in French) to M. Berryer:—

CANNES, December 28.—My Dear and Illustrious Confrere:—I send you the report of the discourse which I delivered at the Manchester Congress; and, as it was in my 89th year, it is almost certain that I shall not deliver another.

On taking leave of the public, I thought it incumbent on me to express my sentiments against wars, and against those great murders of which the Emperor Napoleon I was the most guilty. But I have added that his nephew, Napoleon III, has great merit for his declaration against war. My indignation against those murderers was accompanied by my scorn for the folly of those who encouraged them by their applause. Accept the assurance of my sincere friendship, H. BROUGHAM.

Odds and Ends. By Cim Cilliboy.

—Cilliboy, who has an antipathy to a certain prima donna, upon hearing of a recent affliction she had experienced, exclaimed "hapless screecher"—(creature).

—Whatever may be urged in favor of the present female philosophers, and of the animus of their attacks upon existing systems, there are unquestionably many who object, decidedly, to *Lucy's tone.*

—Why is a musical composition performed with too much force like a fast horse? Answer, because it goes too forte (2·40).

—A lady who gives a gentleman the *sack*, can hardly be called a *manlida* (man-tiller).

—The proprietors of the recently closed distilleries merely wish to do the same that they wished the Government detectives to do, namely, to keep still.

—A celebrated concert vocalist, upon applying for board in a house that was full, on being shown a room on the top story, replied, very innocently, that he had no disposition to become an upper-attic (operatic) singer.

—A lady, shortly after her marriage, being asked by her husband what perfume she would like him to purchase for her, replied, "night-blooming cereus," as she was tired of his staying out so late at his midnight jollifications, that being one of his phalons.

—Jeff. Davis' imprisonment being less rigid than formerly, having discarded his stocks, objects very seriously to a certain old-fashioned style of neck-tie that some of his enemies would like to press upon him.

—The greatest stock brokers of the age—The Union Army.

—A sarcastic "Radical" observes that President Johnson should not be too Andy at people's funerals.

From the Account Book of John Bull, Esq.

A good sail—The Henrietta's late trip.
A bad sell—The rumor of President Johnson's death.
The preserve dealer's motto—"I can."
The hypocrite's motto—"I can't."

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having also patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive Works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carry mg the United States Mails,
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 19
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 23
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, January 26
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, January 30
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....35
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and Delaware Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 5 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands,
The Company has taken great pains and invested ample capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. 10 1 fmw6m

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES.
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 lm PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1038 FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,709 00
40,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,630 00
80,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R.R. guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	198,900 00
$1 045,050 par. Market value, Cost, $1 030,552 05.	$1,070,289 75
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 23
Balances due at agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
Cash in Bank	$41,102 26
Cash in Drawer	447 14
	41,549 60
	$1,407,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, " B. Berens, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Received from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$155 382 31
On Fire Risks.....10,319 15
$165,671 46
On Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1865... 36,272 37
$201,943 83
PREMIUMS DETERMINED DURING THE YEAR.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$115 141 84
On Fire Risks.....5,714 70
Interest, Salvage, etc., received during the year.....11 723 28
$131,579 82
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.
Marine Losses.....$62 900 44
Fire Losses.....632 05
Return Premiums and Reinsurances 22 227 27
Commissions.....4,657 10
State and City Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing, Etc.....9 264 08
United States Taxes.....2 454 53
$102,900 77
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867
Bills Receivable.....$71,576 74
Premiums outstanding and interest Accrued.....10,430 22
Union Bank of Reading.....250 00
City 6 per cent Loan.....35,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....20 000 00
U. S. 6s. Bonds.....7,0 0 00
U. S. 6s Loan 5-20s.....10,000 00
Stock, etc., held by Company.....2,350 00
Cash in Bank and on hand.....29 170 34
Stock Notes and Stock Liabilities.....59 750 00
$245,427 30

At an election by the Stockholders of the Anthracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1867, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher, William F Dean, L. Audenried, D. Luther, D. Pearson, J. R. Blakiston, P Sieger, J. E. Baum, J. Ketcham, B. Bey l.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, the following officers were elected:—
WILLIAM ESHER, President
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.
1 10 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the Genera Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut rects.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 29d., 1865. CAPITAL, $150 000. PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, JEREMIAH HACKER, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, CHARLES F. COFFIN, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles S. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 1§

REMOVAL.
The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW OFFICE,
NORTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11dm

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
A. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12§ Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—YANKIER & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m YANKIER & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
8 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, 1 BRARY Street Manufacturer of Poudrette

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7:30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5:50 P. M.
7:30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7:20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9:25 A. M. Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12:40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4:10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10:25, reach Oil City at 4:50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12:50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HORART,
General Superintendent,
† Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.
From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the Junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 296 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6:55 A. M., Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7:35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9:10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 A. M.
1:50 P. M., Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2:30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4:15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9:10 A. M., Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9:50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11:50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 P. M.
1:20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1:55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3:35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4:15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Palmer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6:30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9:45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 4:23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6:34 A. M. train South
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Sunbury, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 5:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:45 P. M. Passengers for Summerfield take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove (Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Somerville at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:50 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.
2:30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:20 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15, and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars on Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest

"OFF SOUNDINGS."

Lecture Delivered by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., in Aid of Charity Hospital, on Monday Evening, January 14.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Rev. Dr. Talmage's Church, Seventh, above Brown street, was filled by a large assemblage of our citizens, on last Monday evening, to hear the lecture of Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., of Brooklyn, on the above subject. The object of the meeting, the well-known capabilities of the lecturer, the beautiful moonlight evening, and the mild weather, were the inducements which drew out so large a gathering.

The call of the meeting was in aid of the Charity Hospital situated in the northwestern part of our city which, since the establishment of this institution, has grown so rapidly as to treble its former population. The object of the institution is to aid all in a destitute and suffering condition, to give medical aid, and to preserve the lives of injured and poverty-stricken people, without which gratuitous aid, advice, and medical skill, their injuries, coupled with their wants, would prove fatal. A series of lectures have, therefore, been commenced to help this charitable institution. Before the commencement of the lecture, sweet music was discoursed by the choir; after which Mr. Talmage, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced the Rev. Dr. Willits.

Mr. Willits remarked the great difficulty experienced in determining upon a theme or subject of discourse without selecting one which had not more or less been touched upon by numerous orators. The whole earth seems laid under contribution, and seems to have been ransacked, and nearly upset, in order to find subjects for the innumerable writers and speakers of the present day. My subject this evening, said Mr. Willits, is "Off Soundings," which, if not entirely new, had often been salted, was yet good enough to be refreshing, and one which would not be entirely dry. Mr. Beecher says that one pleasing reflection of the future state is, that there is to be no more sea. I admit that it is not a very delightful object to contemplate when one is lying on his back in a narrow berth, and to feel that the billows are rolling within instead of around you.

I heard of one poor fellow, who was the gayest of the gay at the first table, but when we had fairly reached the off soundings, and into the deep blue sea, suddenly disappeared, and was not seen again during the whole voyage. But when we reached the port a pale spectre came creeping from his state-room, and when accosted as to how he felt intimated, that he had but two desires: one was to reach *terra firma*, and the other to find and beat the man who wrote "A Life on the Ocean Wave." But the trip I purpose to-night has this great advantage, that in it you run no risk of sea-sickness, for we go but in imagination, and that seldom affects one's equilibrium. Born upon the sea-coast, and standing at its very edge, I have often witnessed the sublime scenes of the ocean. Nothing can be more lovely than the sea; there is rapture on its pebbly shores; music in its far-resounding waves; refreshing inspiration in its pure, sweet breath, which I find nowhere else under heaven. But apart from this personal attachment, there is an intrinsic richness far beyond that which many persons imagine. Nowhere else in nature can be found such noble charms, no where else does she teach such sublime lessons.

Few persons are aware of the vast debt of gratitude we owe to the sea, because very few consider the unspeakable benefits we derive from this generous part of nature. The apostle has said, "The earth is full of Thy riches, but so is this wide sea." He then referred to the Mediterranean, that little arm of the great ocean. What would he have said had he known, as we do, of that mighty deep which covers three-fourths of this globe, and is filled from its glassy bosom to its deep bed, from its centre to its remotest shore, filled brim full with beauty and mystery; with power and sublimity; with beneficence and riches. If you would see all the varying beauties of nature, you must go to sea, there will they be found, whether the sea be calm or convulsed. If you would witness the peacefully sublime, you must stand on some high and overhanging cliff, and look forth upon the gently heaving surface, when it lies still and calm, like a sleeping infant, while the smooth glittering expanse grows out before you, boundless, trackless, fathomless, mysterious. Would you have the grandest and noblest reflections of the invisible that can be found in the universe, you have but to gaze on the ocean, with its varying scenes, to learn of the infinity, the immensity, the eternity and mystery of Jehovah. As Byron expresses it, the ocean is

"The glorious mirror where the Almighty's form glasses itself."

Would you have the terribly sublime, look out upon that mighty deep, when the storm-spirit walks the waters, majestic waves roll up with their snowy white crests, and ally themselves with the howling winds, black clouds, and the thunderbolts of heaven, going forth to do the Almighty's bidding. How sublime the ocean then; how sublime its vastness, its actions; how terribly sublime its power! In such a sea, in such a presence, how feeble and impotent is man, and how omnipotent the Almighty! But not only for sublimity or beauty does the ocean stand unrivalled. To find this beauty you need not in imagination descend with the pearl-diver into its watery depths, but go down to its surf-beaten shores, and there pick up the glittering pebbles on its silvery beach. You have but to raise your eyes, gaze out upon its broad expanse, and behold the most beautiful sight in nature. A mountain wave rolls up to break upon the beach As it rises with the very poetry of motion into the air, its lofty crest curling into a line of matchless grace, it forms a miniature cascade to break in foam at your feet.

But the sea has not only the richest charms of her own, but it mirrors the beauties of earth and heaven. Here they come to reflect their highest charms. The clouds love to move over its bosom and see the gorgeous dyes of their wardrobes blended. Over the sea the rainbow spans, the silvery sheen reflecting and perfecting its circle of beauty. The sunbeams cast themselves into its unfathomed depths, and dance to and fro with the wind and waves in freedom. The sisterhood of stars and planets find their mates there; the sisterhood of stars in the sky find a brotherhood of stars in the sea; for

"Every wave with glittering face that leaped into the air,
Caught a star in its embrace, and holds it there."

What music so beautiful as that upon the borders of the sea? What cliffs, and fields, and dwellings so enchanting as those by the reflecting sea? The spirit of beauty and loveliness has its home in its depths, and on its surface, and along its shores.

But the ocean has not only the charms of sublimity and beauty, but it is filled with the riches of beneficence to man. That man is indebted for all the beauties and necessaries of life, I hold to be a truth. Of course those who are lovers of oysters, fish, shell-fish, and lobster salad, with all the other et ceteras, are deeply indebted to this part of nature. Some call the ocean "a waste of waters," which is as gross a slander as calling the earth a "howling wilderness." I know nothing to give the latter its name, except it be those who howl in it. Look over the map of the world, and you will find three-quarters covered with water. This is not, perhaps, unnatural, when we view this vast disproportion to dry land, and imagine that it would have been better had this vast expanse been filled with dry land, and its immeasurable deep filled up, and covered with fields and forests, and valleys and hills—covered with cities—instead of this vast desert of water.

Instead of being an incumbrance, the sea is essential to life, and happiness to the world, as the circulation of the blood is to the health and happiness of man. Instead of its being a waste and desert, it is the very thing that keeps the earth from becoming a waste and a desert. It is, then, the fountain to the earth of life and beauty. And if this great reservoir should be taken away, and its depths filled up with dry land, the forests and the hill-tops would wither away. All material objects would crumble away, and all the children of the earth would grow emaciated, deformed, and die off. All beauty would be extinguished. Everything would become dry, silent, and dead.

Water is indispensable to all life, both vegetable and animal. But water has not only done great things for navigation, but as a steady drink for nourishment to all living things it is indispensable. It is as necessary to the cedar upon the mountain-top as to the ivy that clings to the wall; as necessary to the mastodon that pastures upon forests as to the animalcula that floats in the ocean's deep. All things are by it made to grow, to have life, and be crowned with beauty. This water, to give all these things life, is supplied by the sea. All the waters in the rivers and fountains, and springs and lakes, all come out of the sea.

An impression has prevailed that the rivers filled the sea; but it is just the reverse. It is the flow of the sea that fills the rivers. You hear and have read of orators exclaiming "Britannia rules the waves," or of the quaint saying of the Yankee, that "we have but to turn the Mississippi river into the Mammoth Cave, and the British navy would be floundering in the mud." The rivers made the sea, but it is the sea which make the rivers. All of the waters of the river have once been in the clouds, and clouds are but the condensation of the invisible vapor which floats in the air; and when all this vapor has been lifted into the air by the sunbeams, it forms in clouds, and the winds wait them over the land to refill the rivers and refresh the earth. This is the reason why the ocean never overflows the earth, because its superfluity goes floating off into the air to the same amount which the ocean receives from the rivers. For every Mississippi and Amazon which flows into the sea, so to speak, another Mississippi and Amazon run out of it.

The "old ocean" is the nursing mother to all living things on the globe. All the cities, nations, and continents—all living things—the trees and beauteous flowers which brighten this world, the trees on the hill-tops and the delicate and many-tinted flowers on the wayside, all wait upon the sea for their nurture and life. Thus it is made a generous giver to the nourishment of the whole world. Without it all nature would return to dust. Bountiful and beautiful mother ocean, let man never forget what he owes to thee. So the sea is the great benefactor of the world, because it is the generous Samaritan which heals all, and gives life anew. We should feel very grateful; perhaps we should feel more gratitude if we should be far separated from it. The ocean is the great regulator of the climate of the world. Natural science teaches that were it not for the sea, that in the tropics the deserts would be one perpetual fire, and in the polar regions everything would seem and be a desert of perpetual frost. Then there would be but one in the three regions fit for the habitation of man. The one would be on fire, the other locked up in the icy hand of the ice-king, and the middle one, combining some of the qualties of both the others, would present the only place where humanity could abide.

Whereas now, by the tempering influence of the ocean, the whole world is fit for the homes of men, and all over it can be found thousands of varying forms of life.

The manner in which the sea influences the temperature of the globe cannot be precisely stated. The vertical rays of the sun, pouring down with all their intense fiery heat into the depths of the ocean, raise the temperature of the water to about 86 degrees, causing an expanse of the water. The water, rising and swelling by this great heat, moves right and left to all quarters to find its level. These heated waters flow northeastward, in what is called the "Gulf Stream," which is a mighty river of warm water in the middle of the ocean, three thousand miles long, with a current swifter than that of the "Father of Waters."

This Gulf Stream separates by actual contact large masses of ice formed in the vast waters of the North Atlantic. It sends these vast icebergs, swept along by the winds, across the lines to the centre of the ocean. And a similar current passes down the opposite side of the earth, in some places 1600 miles in breadth. This large, warm body of water detaches other large masses of ice from the polar regions, and sends them to and across the equinoctial line. Thus the warmth conveyed by these streams tempers the freezing climate of the polar regions, and in their turn forward gigantic icebergs to cool and make fresh the torrid region. Thus they serve a three-fold purpose of beneficence. They bear to the frigid zone the superfluity of heat, and to the torrid the superfluity of cold and ice; and in addition to all this, these warm currents cause counter currents towards every quarter, bring from all portions of the earth their different temperatures, which, united, make all lands fit for human habitation.

Old mother ocean had been in the ice trade long before man had been born, or even thought of such a manner of business. It does its business in a grand way, not in little bits. It does not charter vessels with cargoes of ice, or deliver it in little carts, through a little microcosm, or small city. But she has her great ice-houses far north and far south, and she draws whole trains of icebergs in her train. So she moves away from the burning heat of the tropical climate to the colder regions of the north, carrying warmth to the inhabitants' ice-bound land, and bringing back softness and health, thus distributing the beauties of spring, the glories of summer time, and the coolness of winter, to all parts of the globe.

The ocean is the great purifier of the globe. Did you ever think of the fact that the only possible drainage is by water? What would become of us if it were not for the beneficence of the sea? The proportion of decay would soon make this earth's surface one vast receptacle of corruption, whose stagnant air would soon and swiftly breed pestilence. But for the beneficial drainage office of the sea, such would be the result. The sea is as essential to us for carrying away the decayed matter as for bringing in materials of life. Nothing could save us if the great deep did not act as a purifier of the corrupt earth. And if it is asked if the winds are not a means of purification, I answer "No;" for there is no place to deposit their burden, which will accumulate in their hands, and fill all their breath with poisonous effluvia, and carry destruction in every part of the world at once. But the rains have come from the sea for the purpose of purifying the winds and emptying their hands of their burdens. The rain is ever ready for this grand purifying office.

The sea becomes the grand scavenger of the world. It is not one of the Street Commissioners, who go on the general principle, as laid down in Dickens' "Bleak House," where is portrayed the "Circumlocution Office," in which the great study was "How not to do it." If we were left to the tender mercies of the sanitary officers, we would not, nor could not live in our cities. The sea is the great purifier of nature, which never betrays its trust. Where no sanitary company could go, no Street Commissioner would go, its million eyes are watchful, its million hands are ready, in exploring the luring places of decay, and to bear swift away the dangerous sediment, and cast it away in the slimy bottom of the great deep.

One hundred billions tons of the sediment of earth are borne by the rivers into the ocean in a single summer. Let your little ready reckoner think and meditate on that with our national debt. Fill all the ships and use all the railroads in the world, and let all the men and all the women work together in this great sanitary toil, and they could not accomplish what is thus done by the beneficent agent, the sea; and all is done so silently, so easily, and all working at once as well as speedily and effectually; no caucuses nor decrees of legislature, stump speeches or electioneering; no excitements, rum drinking, newspaper lying, bribing, lobbying, or fighting; no Tammany or Mozart Hall meetings. Thank God that the sea is not under contribution to man or politicians.

The winds whose wings are weary, and their breath is sickening with the malaria of the land, always go to the "off soundings" to recover their health. They evidently believe in water-cure. They are hydropathists. Here they rest when worn out and weary—rest in the vast swinging-bath of the ocean. And when they have been filled with health, and purity, and sweetness, they lift their wild pinions to the air, and move across the waters to the panting, dry, and sultry land. They strike pinions from the ocean, the sweet voices singing—

"We come, we come: for the boundless flight,
With hearts full of love and wings full of might,
Over mountains high and valleys deep,
Our broad, invisible wings shall sweep."

And thus they come, breathing life, and vigor, and joy, until the plants, so lately drooping, and man, and beast, and all the living creatures of earth, lift up their rejoicing voices, because the sweet breath of the sea has been poured with such a tide of refreshment upon them. Thus the sea is for the purifying of the earth. It fills earth with healthful blood, and fills its nostrils with the breath of life. For six thousand years it has kept the whole earth fresh, vigorous, and beautiful, and, apparently, none the worse.

How vast have been the benefits afforded to mankind by the sea, as a great means of communication between the countries of the earth! If it had not been for the ocean, all the surface of the earth would have been one vast, unbroken continent; communication would have been impossible; no highway of the nations. One system of railroads, running hither and thither, in intricate lines, and now see the wonderful result of civilization, which has enabled the world to lay all countries under contribution! With all the life and advanced stage of civilization, there is not yet one single railroad across the continent; but the wide sea has afforded to man the broad, permanent, easily travelled highway to all nations of the earth.

Look at our own country, and see how long it would have taken the whole civilization of the world to furnish even an imperfect entrance to all its parts, such as has been given by the sea that washes all our shores, makes our rivers and vast lakes, which interpenetrate our whole continent. Look at that great chain of lakes, like a necklace of pearls, which the sea has thrown around the neck of this vast and favored land. We see what this great deep has done, when in New York we witness the rising of the sun from its glassy surface, and the people of San Francisco, three thousand miles away, gaze upon the same glorious orb, as it sinks into the bosom of the Pacific; and by the little arms of the fathomless deep, the centre of the continent pours its riches into both these cities. All our manufactures we owe to the sea.

Power is furnished by the water-wheel and steam-engine; the water and steam are but that which come from the rolling deep. It is the sea which spins your thread, runs your mills, cuts iron bars, and rolls them out into papery thinness. It is the sea that tunnels the mountain, bores the well, lays the iron track, and with its fiery breath puts energy into the iron horse, and makes it speed along the way. It is the sea which does for man his mechanical work, in subduing continents, and revealing the riches of the earth.

If the sea should be dried, and its right arm of power be taken away, the wheels of progressive civilization would be stayed. Think, again, of the food it affords to man, its shellfish, and lobsters, and ash of such delicious flavor. Notice the many innumerable vessels employed in fishing of various kinds, from the small and delicate to the large unwieldy fish, which are so beneficial to man for use. So the sea gives inexhaustible riches to man. It is a vast storehouse of all the beauties and necessaries of life.

And one of the most interesting and peculiar phases of the sea is the influence which it has on the nature of man. Let a man once become the adopted child of the ocean, and she has so stamped her impress upon him that time cannot erase it.

The true sailor is a marked character, peculiar in his clothes, style of speech when he talks, and gait when he walks. These characteristics are among the noblest kind, and where allied to morality and truth, present the finest specimens of a man.

One of the first and most prominent characteristics which old ocean impresses upon her children, is that of noble courage. The sailor, rocked in the rough cradle of the deep; standing in the midst of the rolling and dashing waves; with the winds howling and shrieking around, and the lightning darting its lurid flashes amid the darkness of the tempest—the sailor, amid constant danger, becomes the nursling of the storm, and inevitably becomes animated with a dauntless and courageous spirit. In the noise of battle, amid all its dangers, Jack is always filled with manliest courage.

Another trait of the sailor is that of generosity. The ocean is generous; her bosom yields spontaneously, not like reluctant earth, which needs the cutting of the plough and the drawing of the harrow, to prepare for its backward and often meagre harvest. The sea gives with a bounteous hand—spontaneously and freely she yields her riches to all classes and conditions of humanity. You never saw the sailor turn a deaf ear, or show a cold heart, when he talks in with a shipmate in distress. Innumerable cases have occurred of their ever-generous nature in relieving persons in distress and want. They exhibit a noble heart and true Christian spirit.

Another trait which the ocean stamps upon the nature of the child of the sea, is the love of freedom, and the desire of excitement. He is constantly mid scenes the very types of liberty. The floating clouds, unfettered breezes, the heaving deep, obey but the mandate of Jehovah. They have no respect of that little tyrant called man. Man vainly aspires to the calling of himself the monarch of the ocean; but when the master-spirit of the storm arises, then all these aspirations and sayings fall to nothing. The sea is free; it cares nothing for kings or conquerers—

"The sea, the sea, the open sea,
The blue, the fresh, the ever-free."

This spirit of liberty the ocean breathes into her children. You see it in his open collar, loose necktie, wide breeches, and rolling gait, which at once points him out to the observer. Thank God! you can't find, once in a thousand, an infidel sailor. You have but to study the sailor character, and you will find Jack inspired, also, with a love for the fair sex. No man respects woman more than Jack; none esteem her, morally and intellectually, more than him.

None know the debt of gratitude they owe the sailor from the time long ago, when, by his genius and far-seeing knowledge, this fine land was discovered, to the present day, when all our lakes and rivers and the great ocean itself is crossed by him, to bring riches and the blessings of all lands to the people. People have misjudged the nature of Jack. They have seen him when the ever-watchful "land-sharks" have led him into all manner of most pernicious vices. We have only to protect him from the dangers, which are many on shore, to trap him into dens of vice and wickedness. Look to their welfare, and you will soon see them the truest, most virtuous, generous, and courageous of all men.

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